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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 761)

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|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | Trupti Dhodmise | | |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | English | Registration Number | 23528 |
| Center | Pune (Online) | Date | 14/10/16 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12.5 | |
| 2 | 12.5 | |
| 3 | 12.5 | |
| 4 | 12.5 | |
| 5 | 12.5 | |
| 6 | 12.5 | |
| 7 | 12.5 | |
| 8 | 12.5 | |
| 9 | 12.5 | |
| 10 | 12.5 | |
| 11 | 12.5 | |
| 12 | 12.5 | |
| 13 | 12.5 | |
| 14 | 12.5 | |
| 15 | 12.5 | |
| 16 | 12.5 | |
| 17 | 12.5 | |
| 18 | 12.5 | |
| 19 | 12.5 | |
| 20 | 12.5 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर काई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Alignment Competence**
2. **Context Competence**
3. **Content Competence**
4. **Language Competence**
5. **Introduction Competence**
6. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
7. **Conclusion Competence**

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

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**Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.**

**12.5X20=250**

1. What does Yoga represent in the Indian philosophical tradition? How does it differ from the Yoga practices of the modern times?

   भारतीय दार्शनिक परंपरा में योग क्या निरूपित करता है? यह आधुनिक समय की योग क्रियाओं से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

– 'Yoga' is one of the philosophical schools of thoughts in Indian tradition. Yagnavalkya, Patanjali were the exponents of Yoga.

Yoga ~~is~~ as a Philosophy –

(1) Origin – It was developed in ancient times.

(2) Base – Upnishadic philosophy was a basis of yoga.

(3) Purpose – Like other philosophical schools, it also dealt with the salvation i.e. for being free from the cycle of existence.

(4) Ways – It is indifferent from other schools due to ways, it has suggested for salvation – i.e. ① Meditation
② Asanas.

① Meditation –

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Meditation means to keep yourself in the condition where your mind/soul gets united with spirit.

According to philosophy, this helps to get real knowledge of being & reality.

(4) Asanas -

These are physical practices to be exercised for increasing concentration while in meditating phase.

(5) Ultimate fruit -

Thus the ultimate impact of Yoga practice is to realise the unworldly truth.

Now-adays, Yoga is practiced not only in India, but in all over the world for different purposes as that of in ancient times

Difference -

(1) Today, yoga is emphasized for the better health practices, to better body & mind i.e. worldly purpose

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(2) It is not related to any unworldly purpose
(3) More emphasis on physical 'Asanas' than 'meditation, reversed to old tradition.
(4) Ancient philosophy of Yoga, limited to only certain classes; while today Yoga practices have transcend to all barriers.

Revival of Yoga in today's hectic schedule of human lives and its importance for health would bring ~~mor~~ benefit to humankind.

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2. Discuss the impact of Europeans on Indian art and architecture. Further, trace the development of Modern school of Indian art from the 19th century.

भारतीय कला और वास्तुकला पर यूरोपीय प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, 19वीं सदी से 'भारतीय कला की आधुनिक शैली' के विकास का पता लगाइए।

- Indian Art & architecture has been accommodative. It has been developed according to time it passed through. Rules of European over India impacted the culture of Art & architecture.

Impact -

(1) In design -

Indian Art influenced by ~~England~~ & Portugese Gothic style & English-French neo-Roman style.

(2) Use of material -

① Use of sandstone, redstone ~~are~~ replaced by locally available strong stones.

② Use of cement rather than mortar.

(3) Motif

European Art ~~&~~ replaced the Ind Islamic style of art, avoided the use of various motifs.

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(4) strength -

European style emphasized on strength rather than looks

(5) Utility -

While medieval architecture has limited utility only for ruler, the European built their structure to attain max. efficiency eg. Writer's building in Kolkata.

(6) New architectural designs -

Introduced new plans like circular buildings. eg. Parliament building.

Development of Indian Art in 19th century -

19th century, Indian Art influenced by Europeans. The artists tried to bring about the fusion of orientalist approach with European school.

(A) Painting -

- Raja Ravi Varma was famous for using various styles in painting.
- Artists adopted the European style

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of painting - sketching, use of secondary colours,
- fine borderlines etc.

But their themes related to old Indian ideas & stories.

e.g. Raja Ravi Varma's painting of 'Ravana Kidnapping Sita.

(B) Music -

Though Indian musicians adopted to preserve the Indian music tradition, Impact of music on west appeared through cinemas, dramas etc.

Though adopting various ideas from different cultures, Indian Art has remained stand with its own identity.

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3. Though both Gandhi and Bose strived for India's independence, yet their ideas and strategy were different. Examine.

यद्यपि गांधी और बोस दोनों भारत की स्वतंत्रता के लिए प्रयासरत रहे किन्तु उनके विचार और रणनीतियां भिन्न थीं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

- M.K. Gandhi & Subhash Chandra Bose were leaders during Indian freedom struggle. Despite same aim, their approaches were different.

Difference in ideas & strategies

(i) Means -

- Gandhiji was ardent champion of purity of means. So, he was opponent of taking help of fascists for independence.
- Bose was persuasive for ~~ethe~~ ends, therefore he strived to gain the ends by hook or crook. ~~where~~ He also taken help of German, Japanese to build Indian National Army to fight with British.

(B) Idea regarding governance.

- ~~Subhash~~ Gandhiji was anarchist.

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His idea about self-rule was very different from mere independence. Therefore, he wanted everybody to follow & strive towards self-rule i.e. rule according to your good-will, not acc. to state.
He promoted self-dependence through, self-work, spinning of Khadi etc.

- Subhashchandra Bose was socialist in his ideas. He wanted the nation-alisation of industries, railways etc.
Though in practice, to achieve for national aim, he biased towards fascist ideology which was anti-socialist

(c) Non-violence -
Gandhiji's ideas based upon the non-violent means & ends.
Bose was critical of non-violence in context of exploitation & tyranny of

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British. Therefore he chose to ~~make~~ build ~~tea~~ Indian National Army against British.

(D) Though different in strategies at their places, both leaders have contributed in larger extent to gain independence. and contributed by and values to future generation like non-violence by Gandhiji and bravery & courage by Netaji Bose.

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4. Both Ambedkar and Periyar saw the emancipation of the socially oppressed in abolishing the Hindu religion itself. Examining the contribution of these two figures in the struggle against the caste system highlight their lasting significance.

अंबेडकर और पेरियार दोनों ने यह अनुभव किया कि सामाज के दबे-कुचले लोगों का उद्धार हिन्दू धर्म का परित्याग करने से ही संभव है। जाति प्रथा के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में इन दोनों प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों के योगदान का परीक्षण करते हुए उनके चिरस्थायी महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

- Ambedkar and Periyar were critique of caste system & persuasive towards the abolition of Hindu Religion.

Contribution of Ambedkar -

(1) Ambedkar has written many books, articles, ~~newspaper~~ & started newspapers to unleash the exploitation of oppressed classes

(2) Criticised upper classes and Manu's Smritis.

(3) Led the political movement of Dalit by forming Scheduled Caste federation and fought the elections representing their leaders.

(4) Not only ~~Dalits~~ caste system, but he was critical of patriarchal system oppressing women

(5) A great contribution to Indian constitution

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and through that ga· offered constitutional rights of equality to oppressed class.

Contribution of Periyar

(1) Led to oppressed class movement in south India, Madras presidency.

(2) He led the cause by using political front forming party

(3) Was voice against the exploitation of oppression of dalits through the social movements like temple entry movements.

Significance of ~~Ambedkar~~ contributions-

(1) It infused the confidence in the oppressed section to raise voice against exploitation & injustice.

(2) Motivated the generations to gain education & fight for causes

(3) Helped to gain the economic benefits and to raise the status.

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(4) Led to reservations in education & employment to bring about opportunity to the section.

(5) Many parties were formed regionally for the cause in post-Independence era.

Though their contribution has made ~~to~~ efforts to change the fate of Dalits, still there is a need at many fronts for the cause of their emancipation, which remained due to lack of strong leadership.

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5. The reorganization of States could not resolve all the linguistic conflicts in the country. In this context, critically evaluate the outcomes of the States Reorganization Act passed by the Parliament in 1956.

राज्यों का पुनर्गठन देश में सभी भाषायी संघर्षों का समाधान नहीं कर सका। इस संदर्भ में, संसद द्वारा 1956 में पारित राज्य पुनर्गठन अधिनियम के परिणामों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

- During freedom struggle, Congress has emphasized on organization of provinces on linguistic basis to gain them special identity and to build national unity. State Reorganization Act, 1956 stressed upon the ~~regio~~ linguistic states and came up with 14 states ~~and~~ based on languages. ~~Pesh~~ on the report of Fazal Ali Commission.

Positive outcomes-

(1) It brought the cohesion of region based on linguistic identity.

(2) Helped to bring administrative efficiency, as representatives ~~wou~~ could co-ordinate with solidarity and function with vigour.

(3) Helped to ~~reduce~~ avoid conflicts, unlike conflicts based upon caste, religion.

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(4) Sense of being of region on language made people ~~me~~ coming to unite.

(5) It helped to promote national unity through diversity.

Negative outcomes -

(1) Some states were not organized according to same principle, like -

Bombay State - Mix of marathi & Gujrathi speaking people.

PEPSU - mix of Punjabi & Hindi speaking.

(2) This led to future protest attacking national cohesion.

(2) Under developed regions got disguised under the ~~a~~ linguistic cohesion.

And these ~~became~~ came up with the new protest ~~of~~ demanding seperate state due to deprivation.

e.g. Vidarbha in Maharashtra.

And ~~th~~ hence process of reorganisation still going on

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(3) Natural frontiers were not taken into account led to regional disputes on ~~river~~, resources e.g. Water- river dispute

(4) Protection of minorities ~~to~~ (linguistic) become extra agenda on national plans.

Though the reorganization act failed to address the problem comprehensively, it helped to ~~to~~ guide the policy of nation building in future.

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6. The English system of education, though conceived by rulers in the interest of efficient administration, opened the floodgates of liberal European thoughts and gave a new direction to the Indian political thinking. Discuss.

अंग्रेजी शिक्षा प्रणाली की कल्पना यद्यपि शासकों द्वारा कुशल प्रशासन के हित में की गयी थी किन्तु इसने उदार यूरोपीय विचारों की बाढ़ ला दी एवं भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन को एक नई दिशा प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।

- British rulers introduced the education system based on English ways. ~~Bri~~ i.e. ~~us~~ education in English medium, knowledge of western sciences, ~~use~~ study of languages Greek / Latin. It helped to induced modern thinking in Indian people.

Significance of western Education

(1) ~~E~~ Medium of knowledge.

→ English language help Indian to access literature of west, which was bank of western liberal, radical, nationalist thoughts.

(2) Content of Western education -

Philosophy of western education dealt with rationalism, humanism, universalism.

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(3) History of west -

study of western history gave thoughts of democracy, liberty, equality fraternity etc.

(4) Philosophers -

Indian got exposed to thinkers like J.S. Mill, Thomas Paine, Rousseau etc.

(5) Western sciences -

The western sciences - physics, biology technology, economics, politics was based on empiricism.

Impact on political thinking in india -

(1) Political thinkers came to know flaws in Indian society like superstition, caste, class system, etc.

~~(2) Economic studies~~ -

- It helped to run the social reform movements by Raja Rammohan Ray, Agarkar, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar.

(2) Economic studies helped to uncover

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the myth of British interest i.e Whiteman's burden in India.

Thinkers like Dadabhai Naoroji came up economic studies to expose exploitation by British, cause of poverty. This lead to base for Future Indian struggle

(2) Western ideas gave the guiding principles to Indian freedom struggle and this also mirrored in Indian constitution.

Thus liberal europeans thoughts helped to build the modern indian polity

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7. Communism emerged in Europe but took roots in other parts of the world, especially in Asia. What were the reasons for this? How did communist ideology influence the emergence of new ruling dispensation outside Europe?

यद्यपि साम्यवाद का जन्म यूरोप में हुआ, तथापि इसने विश्व के अन्य भागों, विशेष रूप से एशिया में, अपनी जड़ें जमायीं। इसके क्या कारण थे? साम्यवादी विचारधारा ने यूरोप से बाहर नई शासन व्यवस्था के उद्भव को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया?

- Communist ideology ~~take~~ emerged from thoughts of German philosophes Karl Marx. It led to start ~~rise~~ socialist movements in Europe. Though it could not take roots in Europe itself, it influenced other parts of world, specially Asia. ~~what~~ It ~~brings~~ brought socialist economies like USSR, China, Vietnam etc.

Reasons ~~to~~

(1) Working class in other parts of world was greater extent in European owned industries, railways etc.

(2) Freedom struggles occuring to those countries got new basis to fight against British colonialism

(3) ~~British~~ Imperialist policy of those countries

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were based on capitalism. This was the common theme betn communist ideologies & exploitation of colonies.

(4) Comminternn - Led by Lenin attracted leaders of freedom struggle of colonies.

(5) Leninist ideology - Lenin had modified communist ideology to extent of peasants hence gain large mass base.

Influence of communist ideology over new ruling dispensation -

(1) Free countries adopted socialist path for economies e.g. China, South-east Asia.

(2) Formation of communist parties

(3) One-party dominant system of national politics.

(4) Closed economies, ~~socialised~~ nationalisation of industries led to concentration of wealth in few hands of polit bureau

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(3) Some countries avoided the flaws of communist ideology ~~like~~.
e.g. India adopted mixed economy model

Thus communist ideology strengthen the freedom struggles of countries, also it influence to build nations according ~~so~~ base of socialism.

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8. While the issues during the Yalta and Potsdam conferences were the same, the goodwill to overcome them was different because the Big Three nations no longer needed to stick together. Discuss.

यद्यपि याल्टा और पॉट्सडैम सम्मेलनों से संबंधित मुद्दे समान थे, किन्तु उनसे निजात पाने की सदिच्छाएं भिन्न थीं क्योंकि तीन बड़े राष्ट्रों को अब साथ रहने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

- During WWII, Yalta & Potsdam conferences held to build the future world structure ~~targetting freeing the world from communism~~ after war. These conferences held among the leaders of US, UK and USSR. But the goodwill to overcome this issue were different due to various reasons.

(1) Different circumstances-

US was emerging as a supopower and strong economy, while UK was burdening under war expenditure. whereas USSR was coming forward as a influencing socialist economy.

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(2) Freeing up of colonies.

Economic circumstances forced UK to leave colonies which would become ~~to~~ the cause for competition among US & USSR for their interests of capitalism & socialism respectively.

(3)

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9. Even after a century, the Middle East continues to bear the consequences of the Sykes Picot agreement. Comment.

एक शताब्दी के बाद भी मध्य-पूर्व को *साइक्स पिकाट समझौते* के परिणामों को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

- Sykes Picot agreement was an agreement made between British ~~army~~ officer Sykes & French officer Picot regarding the distribution of ~~ent~~ territories of middle-east after fall of Ottoman empire in WWI. The present conflict in middle-east is believed to be rooted in that agreement.

(1) Re-Mapping regardless considering popular feeling -

- Present Syria, Iraq & Turkey were the part of ottoman empire.
- After its defeat, Sykes & Picot who had gained those territories agreed to divide them for their colonial interests.
- The agreement just bifurcated the region according their convenience.

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- The population residing were of different nationalities.

(2) Distribution -
- ~~So, the divided~~ Syria region under french control while region of Iraq under British control.

(3) Nationalities of people.
- Both region consisted the different sects of Islam - Shia, Sunni and Kurds.
- Divided region also replicated the same population distribution.

(4) Independent colonies.
- After their independence, the military of these region became conflictual due to conflict within sects.

(5) Discontent -
- Kurds didn't get autonomous region and have to live ~~under~~ as minority in ~~these~~ Northern parts of region.
- ~~By~~ Authoritarian regimes further strengthened conflicts.

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- Interference of major powers post WW II made the region & issues more vulnerable leading to rise of radical groups like ISIS.

~~H~~ Today, ~~H~~ unstable Syria & consequent problems have made the all world worrisome due to its ~~int~~ nurturing of terrorism. Hence, the agreement over century ago has become the issue of debate.

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**10.** The roots of regionalism in India lie not only in the diversity of languages, cultures, tribes and religions, but also in the sense of regional deprivation. Explain.

भारत में क्षेत्रवाद की जड़ें न केवल भाषा, संस्कृति, जनतजातीय और धार्मिक विविधता में निहित हैं बल्कि क्षेत्रीय अपवंचन के भाव में भी निहित हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए।

- It is often considered that the regional identity is based upon the culture, tribe, language, religion residing within it. States, after Independence, were reorganised to ~~ans~~ recaddress linguistic regionalism. But in due course of time, economic inequalities have ~~p~~ fuelled new sense of regionalism.

Reasons -

(1) Linguistic reorganisation.

- It made all states to be equal in treatment without considering spatial differences within each state.
- Big states ~~bas~~ like Maharashtra, Gujarat focused ~~only~~ economic development of state as a whole, without planning according to status of sub-regions.

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(2) Planning -

- It started late to focus on ~~differ~~ deprived regions ~~to fo~~ of state so, they always lag behind.
- some sub-regions were already backward compared to their counterparts during independence.

(3) Constitutional provisions -

- Special provisions proved to be inadequate to make justice to these regions.

(4) Political apathy -

- Lack of political leadership made these regions vulnerable.

All these reasons has made the people of deprived sections to protest for demands of new-states and thus break-up of states still continue.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** Examining the causes of agrarian distress identify its impact on society in India. What steps have been taken by the government in recent times to deal with the issues of agrarian distress?

कृषि से संबंधित कठिनाईयों (Agrarian distress) के कारणों का परीक्षण करते हुए भारतीय समाज पर इसके प्रभावों को चिन्हित कीजिए। सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में इससे संबंधित मुद्दों से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

- India is considered to be an agricultural economy, in which about 65% of population still depends on it for livelihood. But the share of agricultural in economy is growing with negative numbers. ~~Agr~~ The low production, ~~market-oil~~ poor market prices, poor income led to suicides of farmers of many region.

Causes of agrarian distress

(1) Monsoon rain -

- Recent years, climate change led to ~~un~~ unpredictability of monsoon rain & its distribution over the country.

(2) ~~Lack~~ Irrigation.

- still much of agricultural area is rainfed due to poor irrigation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Market facilities -

- Though agricultural markets setup during 1960s, they proved to be concentration of power & monopoly in recent years

(4) Price fluctuation -

- Many crops are not given support prices led to skepticism among farmers
- poor import-export policy of foodgrains led to sudden fluctuation
- This led to be discouragement.

(5) Poor finance

- Lack of capital led to poor technology & inputs used and so poor quality and meagre outputs.

(6) Commercialisation of agriculture -

- Production of cash crops like sugarcane led to exploitation of natural resources.
- Led to water-crisis seasonally

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

Steps taken by government

(1) National Agricultural Market -

- It would lead to same market conditions, similar prices to all over country.

(2) Rationalisation of fertiliser subsidies.

- Would led to efficient use of urea and may motivate to bio-fertilisers

(3) Neeranchal yojana.

- for irrigation - 'per drop, more crop'

(4) Loan waiver scheme.

- to address the suicidal issues.

Though, these schemes seem to be more effective, it would realise only after its grass root implementation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** Examine whether drug abuse is an aberrant behaviour or a social problem. What are the factors which limit the understanding and planning on drug abuse in India? Also, suggest the steps required to deal with the issue adequately.

परीक्षण कीजिए कि मादक द्रव्यों का दुरुपयोग (Drug abuse) अनैतिक व्यवहार है या सामजिक समस्या। भारत में मादक द्रव्यों के दुरुपयोग की समझ एवं तत्संबंधी योजना निर्माण को सीमित करने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? साथ ही, इस मुद्दे से भलिभांति निपटने हेतु आवश्यक कदम सुझाइए।

- Drug abuse i.e. use of narcotic drugs in extensive manner & addiction has become stringent problem in our country which has vast youth population asset.

(A) Aberrant behaviour or social problem :-

- The consumption of narcotics is done by person due to attraction, challenge in youthful age or may be due to mental conditions, loneliness or depending some other physical issues. Thus, addiction becomes a behaviour which not acceptable by law or morals.
- The addicted person loses his/her efficiency, loses happiness of life.
- Person becomes more lonely or become violent towards peer, friends, groups.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Crimes are committed to get the grams of drugs.
- Thus addicted persons become social threat as well as wasted youth potential becomes social problem too.

(b) Factors limiting coping up -

India still could not plan to address the drug abuse issue due to-

(1) Accepted as apart of life -
- In Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, the consumption of drugs has become part of life.

(2) Less recognition as compared with other problems.

(3) Lack of political will.

(4) Lack of awareness about the psychological health.
- In most cases, psychological reasons led to drug consumption

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(c) Measures to address the issue -

① Awareness compaign.

② Comprehensive legal & institutional provisions for spe it.

③ ~~Ch~~ ~~Dea~~ Rehabilitation centres.

④ Pre-emptive counselling among youth.

To exploit the younger population, it is necessary to avoid them to fall in such traps and make them to contribute for the larger cause.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** Growing spatial inequalities in economic opportunities have significantly impacted the pace and pattern of internal migration in India. Discuss. Also give an account of the challenges that have been arising due to high internal migration and steps that should be taken to tackle these challenges.

आर्थिक अवसरों से संबंधित बढ़ती स्थानिक असमानता ने भारत में आंतरिक प्रवसन (माइग्रेशन) की गति और स्वरूप को उल्लेखनीय रूप से प्रभावित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उच्च आंतरिक प्रवसन के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली चुनौतियों एवं इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए जाने योग्य कदमों का विवरण दीजिए।

- Migration is universal phenomenon. But, regional inequal development & lack of opportunities make the haphazard migration creating more challenges. India also faces the internal migration due to same cause.

Reasons -

① Poor agricultural output in rural areas
- This led to rural-urban migration. for employment & livelihood opportunities

② Attraction of metropoliton culture. eg. Mumbai

③ Concentration of industrial region.
- Concentration of centre of employment led to concentrated ~~mig~~ immigration e.g. Delhi-Noida-Gudgaon region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Education -

- ~~For~~ Higher studies in quality are accessible in certain regions.
- This attracts flow of ‡ students.

Challenges due to migration -

① Stress on urban infrastructure.

- Stress on public transport, roads, housing, water supply.
- This led to poor planned urban development attracting more problems in future.

② Slums -

- 10% of India's population live in slums.
- Unhygenic conditions -- problem of health.
- Crime committing people take shelter in these areas.

③ Ecological imbalance -

- Deforestation, settlements in floodplains, settlements by ~~&~~ closing natural drainages. led to ecological burdens

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps to be taken

① Development of more no. of cities in all regions. with sustainable infrastructure
- ~~distrib~~ disbursing industries
- educational facilities in those regions.

② stringent Legal provisions to check the illegal housing will demotivate migration.

③ Development in agricultural practices would bring prosperity in rural areas.

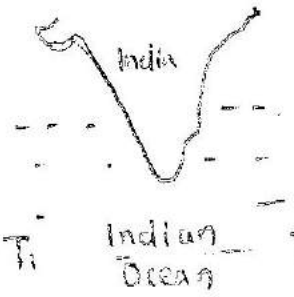
4 The schemes like Surban mission, housing for All ~~w~~ can be implemented with vigour to check problem.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** What is Indian Ocean Dipole? How does it relate to monsoon rains in India? Contrast it with the role of El-Nino on the same.

इंडियन ओशन डाइपोल (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव) क्या है? यह भारत में मानसूनी वर्षा से किस प्रकार संबंधित है? मानसूनी वर्षा पर अल-नीनो की भूमिका के साथ इसकी तुलना कीजिए।

- Indian Ocean dipole (IOD) is the phenomenon of temperature difference in Indian ocean in Eastern & Western region.




$T_1, T_2$ = temperature of ocean sea-surface temperature

It is further classified as positive IOD & negative IOD.

which influences the monsoon rains in India.

(a) Positive IOD, $T_2 > T_1$

(b) Negative IOD, $T_1 < T_2$

Relation to Monsoon winds-

Monsoon winds are south-westerly winds which brings the rains in Indian subcontinent.

(1) When the ~~tem~~ IOD is positive, the low pressure area ~~acc~~ creates

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

over ~~a~~ eastern side of Indian ~~of~~ subcontinent
This attract S-W monsoon to flow over it and favours the monsoon rains.

② When IOD is negative, high pressure of surface winds over eastern side, this obstruct the ~~flo~~ attraction of SW winds and poor monsoon condition

Contrasting with El-Nino

El-Nino is unusual increase in the sea-surface temperature at the western coast of Peru in S. America. In El-Nino year, the monsoon winds fail to flow over subcontinent. These south-west winds ~~create~~ attract to low-pressure over eastern pacific region. Hence do not enter the subcontinent. Thus El-Nino year is monsoon-deficit year ~~creat~~ occuring draught in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

El Nino takes place once in 3 to 7 years which Indian ocean Dipole is regular phenomenon. Hence, the impact of IOD is more on rainfall of monsoon in regular period.

But strong El-Nino nullify the IOD and impacts monsoon in its year.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** Tsunamis and storm surges are often confused with each other. Differentiate between the two. What happens to a tsunami on getting close to shore? Explain in the light of 'shoaling effect'.

सुनामी और तूफान महोर्मि को प्राय: भ्रमवश एक ही समझ लिया जाता है। दोनों में अंतर बताइए। तट के निकट पहुँचने पर सुनामी के साथ क्या घटित होता है? शोलिंग प्रभाव (shoaling effect) के आलोक में व्याख्या कीजिए।

- Tsunamis & Storm surges -

① Tsunamis occur due to tectonic movement, while storm surges due to cyclones or storms originated in the sea ~~i.e. atmospheric~~

② Tsnunamis are caused due to earthquake at sea-floor, therefore terrestrial-~~pl-dequatic~~ oceanic phenomenon.

Storm surges atmospheric-oceanic phenomenon.

③ Tsunamis ~~do~~ can not be experienced in the regions it is ~~exp occurring~~ originating at. and struck directly at shore

Storm-surges are visible since its originating in the sea till it reaches at the shore.

④ Tsnumaamis break at shore incidentally

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

bringing out vast destruction.

storm surges even go far into the hinterland due to power of cyclone or storm associated with it and destruction over long area from coast.

SHOALING EFFECT -

It is a phenomenon relating to Tsunami when it reached at the coastline. When, the earthquake occur at the sea floor, seismic waves are transferred to ocean waves. Ocean waves carry this energy to longer distance without getting higher crest & trough. This happens, as they get enough depth offshore to propagate the crest & trough.

When these wave reach near coast, they get obstructed, when.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

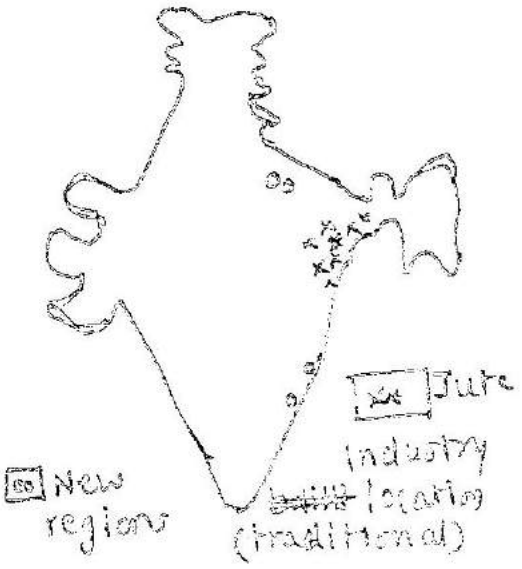
they struck ~~the~~ to continental shelf ~~of~~ at height with the half of ~~their~~ wave height, known as 'fall of Tsunami'

This obstruction leds to transfer of energy to the portion of waves near shore. Hence, they get more violent & destructive. Due to narrow wave period, ~~th~~ Tsunamis are short time, but its energy impact is more destructive.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**16.** Enumerate the factors which have been responsible for the location of Jute Industry in India. Analyse the reasons behind its dispersal to new areas like UP and Andhra lately.

भारत में जूट उद्योग की अवस्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को स्पष्ट करें। हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश और आन्ध्र प्रदेश जैसे नए क्षेत्रों में इसके प्रसार के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।




Location of Jute Industry in India ~~is~~ was concentrated into Area of W. Bengal, Orissa and Assam.

Factors responsible for location-

(1) The irrigation due to Perennial Brahmaputra drainage.

(2) The favourable weather & climate, soil conditions.

(3) Availability skilled labour (populous region) ~~due to~~ for post-harvest processes.

(4) Encouragement during British era.
- Jute mills ~~in~~ at Rishra in 1854 (Bengal)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Favourable trade conditions.

Recently, UP, Andhra Pradesh also started cultivated 'Jute'.

Pull factors

(1) Commercialised high value crop.

(2) Availability of manpower.

(3) Uttarpradesh with perennial ~~Indigo~~ natural irrigation in ~~gan~~ Gangetic plain,
Andhrapradesh has ~~st~~ favourable geographic conditions in its delta region – Godavari, Krishna.

Push factors -

(1) ~~Uttarpradesh~~ - increasing agricultural disp

(2) to find out more employment opportunities, in jute cultivation labour intensive sector.

(3) Jute mills are already more in Bengal as jute cultivating area lost in partition.
Therefore, more cultivation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

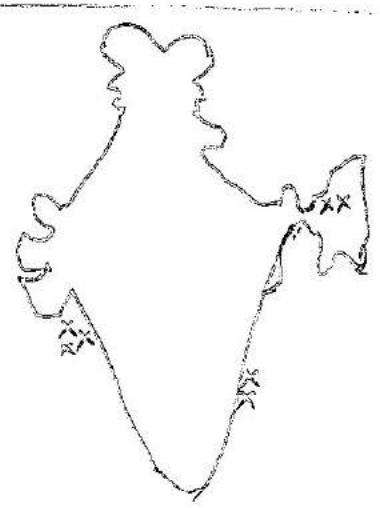
would feed the demand of existing mills

(4) International market -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

**17.** Give an account of the availability and distribution of natural gas reserves in India. Examine the policy of the government with respect to extraction, import and utilisation of natural gas by various sectors.

भारत में प्राकृतिक गैस के भंडारों की उपलब्धता और वितरण का विवरण दीजिए। विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों द्वारा प्राकृतिक गैस के निष्कर्षण, आयात तथा उपयोग की नीति के संबंध में सरकार की नीति का परीक्षण कीजिए।



XX Natural gas reserves

India has sparsely distributed natural gas reserves throughout its territory.

Availability -

India is not self-sufficient in natural gas reserves according to its demand.

Distribution -

- (1) Bombay high region.
- (2) Digboi region ~~near~~ (Assam)
- (3) Krishna - Godavari Basin.
- (4) Sparsely distributed near coastline.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government has announced Hydrocarbon exploration policy replacing the New exploration policy of 1999.

(B) Extraction

① ~~It~~ The new policy has come up with revenue-sharing model.

- Over each explored output, the exploring company has to give revenue of fixed rate to govt.
- It will led to more revenue to govt.

② The exploration does not deal product specific, hence the explorer can dig out byproducts along with.

This would attract more companies to exploit the reserves.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(13) Import policy -

(1) Due to scant availability, India is net importer of natural gas and depend upon Russia, and Gulf regions for import.

(2) India is striving for diversification

(3) ~~Indi~~ Also for transport of gases has to be eased by land-route pipeline like TAPI.

Utilisation of Natural gases

(1) for transportation efficiently with compressed natural gas (CNG)

(2) Petro-chemical processing industries

(3) fuel in industries

(4) Household.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** Recent observations have revealed that the ice cover in Antarctica is steadily rising. What can be the possible reasons for the same? Further, give a brief account of latitudinal distribution of the impact of global warming.

हाल ही के प्रेक्षणों से पता चला है कि अंटार्कटिका में हिम आवरण तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। इसके संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? इसके अतिरिक्त ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के प्रभाव के अक्षांशीय वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

- Despite the warming of global climate, the ice cover over Antarctica is steadily rising.

Possible reasons -

(1) Implementation of Montreal protocol
- results into ~~[illegible]~~ removal of CFCs which ~~but~~ help to bring back original Ozone cover over Antarctica.
- Due to ozone cover retrofitting, the UV rays are obstructed and helped to ~~th~~ lowering temperature.

(2) Ban on exploration in Antarctica by global consensus.

(3) Limiting the research activities in the region

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Latitudinal distribution of global warming

① At tropics -

- More impact, as due to restribution ~~of~~ by winds & geoid shape, the GHG are concentrated ~~at~~ towards equatorial regions.
- Rise in temperature is more. here.
- Hence, small island & littoral states are on danger alarming condition of submerging.

② At temperate -

- The shifting of industries from Northern countries to southern countries for supply chain purpose as well as efficient energy practices ~~did not impacted relatively~~ helped to restrict the temperature rise.

③ At artic -

- The ice melting condition is worsening.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** Inland waterways have been responsible for location of several important urban and industrial centres. In this context, compare and contrast the international inland waterway systems with that of India. Also, highlight the importance of waterways in improving the physical environment of a region.

अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग कई महत्वपूर्ण शहरी और औद्योगिक केंद्रों की अवस्थिति के लिए जिम्मेदार रहे हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्रणालियों के साथ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्रणालियों की तुलना कीजिए और उनमें भेद निरूपित कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, किसी क्षेत्र विशेष के भौतिक पर्यावरण का सुधार करने में जलमार्गों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

- International ~~inland~~ & Indian Inland waterways system -

① In quantity -

- India has only 5 ~~wate~~ Inland waterway system actively. recently announced @ 100 more.
- Internationally, more exploitation of Inland waterways.
  e.g. Britain has developed due to parallel development of roads, railways along with inland waterways.

② ~~A~~ Development

- Poor infrastructural facilities along the waterways in India. i.e. ~~poor~~ checkpost administration.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Shipbuilding -

- In Northern countries, temperate climate provides strong wood for ship building.
- ~~we~~ India lacks in them.

④ Pollution -

- More polluted rivers and poor upkeeping of inland waterways discourage the transport through them.

⑤ Cost-efficiency -

- Poor upkept waterways affects efficiency i.e. more time requires for logistics.
- Strong development of inland-specific mechanized vessels helped other countries in logistics.

* Importance of waterways -

① Declared waterways would help to keep strong regulations about maintaining waterways, check pollution via routes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② It helps to reduce ~~cost~~ burden on existing infrastructures — railway, roads etc. Thus reduces the air pollution

③ It helps to diversify industries in hinterlands and reduces burden on mega-regions.

④ It generate more employment opportunities through industries, shipbuilding etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**20.** Differentiate between salinity, alkalinity and acidity of soil. Enumerating the reasons for the same, give a brief distribution of areas effected by these problems in India. Also, suggest some remedial measures to tackle these problems.

मृदा की लवणता, क्षारीयता और अम्लीयता में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। इसके कारणों को बताते हुए, भारत में इन समस्याओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इन समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए।

-① Salinity is the condition of soil in which it has more neutral compounds soil is not acidic or alkaline in nature. But excess compounds ~~and~~ impact fertility of soil.

② Alkalinity is condition of soil in which soil consist more alkalies i.e. compounds with more $OH^-$ ions.
Alkaline soil are productive for some types of crops.

③ Acidity of soil is occured by addition of acid-rich compounds with more $H^+$ ions in soil.

Don't write anything this margin
इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें।

Occurence in India -

① Soil become saline due to excess use of water in irrigation.

② ~~So~~ eg Punjab, Haryana are facing the problem of salinity.

② Use of excessive fertilizers make soil more alkaline which ultimately reduces soil fertility.

* This alkalinity has impacted ~~the~~ ~~and~~ all over India due to higher use of Urea.

③ Excess rains in the region wash away the nullifying nutrients of soil & make it acidic, unable for crop generation

Occurence - at the foothills of strong rains.

* Measures

① Salinity & Alkalinity can be addressed by addition of Gypsum

② By efficient use of water

③ Acidic soil can be made cultivable by addition of basic compounds rich fertilizers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 762)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | Trupti A. Dhodmise | | |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | English | Registration Number | 23528 |
| Center | Pune (Online) | Date | 24/10/16 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12.5 | |
| 2 | 12.5 | |
| 3 | 12.5 | |
| 4 | 12.5 | |
| 5 | 12.5 | |
| 6 | 12.5 | |
| 7 | 12.5 | |
| 8 | 12.5 | |
| 9 | 12.5 | |
| 10 | 12.5 | |
| 11 | 12.5 | |
| 12 | 12.5 | |
| 13 | 12.5 | |
| 14 | 12.5 | |
| 15 | 12.5 | |
| 16 | 12.5 | |
| 17 | 12.5 | |
| 18 | 12.5 | |
| 19 | 12.5 | |
| 20 | 12.5 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस पश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर काई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Alignment Competence**
2. **Context Competence**
3. **Content Competence**
4. **Language Competence**
5. **Introduction Competence**
6. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
7. **Conclusion Competence**

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

**1.**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**5.**

**6.**

**All the Best**

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**Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.**

**12.5X20=250**

**1.** Even though the Representation of the People Act has been amended from time to time, the issues pertaining to criminalisation and influence of money power remain unresolved. Comment. Also discuss the role played by the judiciary and the Election Commission in this context.

यद्यपि जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम को समय-समय पर संशोधित किया जाता रहा है, तथापि अपराधीकरण एवं धन-बल के प्रभाव से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान अब तक नहीं हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इसके साथ ही इस संदर्भ में न्यायपालिका एवं चुनाव आयोग द्वारा निभायी गयी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

- Representation of the People Act (RPA) 1951 deals with the candidates for election, their qualification and conduct of elections. Elections in India have been influenced due to criminal elements like criminals in politics, criminal activities like hijacking of political booths, use of money power - by offering freebies to electorates. Thus the deemocratic elections have been reduced to the 'fact of demography' by playing with calculations of electorates.

Amendment in RAPA-

(1) Qualifications of candidates can be rejected

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if he is serving sentence on criminal activities.

(2) The elections held if found to be illegal manner - fraud voting ; capturing of booth; election commission can ~~re~~ conduct reelections.

Loopholes -

(1) Person accused ~~of~~ and undertrial of criminal activities is not debarred.

(2) Politicians - criminal nexus has not been addressed rather criminals, themselves are entering legislatures.

Role of Judiciary -

Judiciary has played a vital role by cancelling the candidature or elections of such manner in the past.

e.g. ① Jayalalita was debarred in case of disappropriate case

② Supreme court has sent Shahbuddin back behind the bars.

Election commission's Role -

(1) Election commission ~~has~~ is the competent authority regarding appeals about the elections

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(2) It has announced re-elections of misuse of money, illegal practices occur during elections.

e.g. ~~A~~ Two assembly consitituencies of Tamil-Nadu were called for re-elections due to money-offering issue.

Though legal provisions have been framed to addressed issue, they are not found to be enough. Criminalisation of politics has to be addressed holistically thr stringent constitutional, legislative provisions.

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**2.** The main function of the Public Accounts Committee is to ascertain that the money granted by Parliament has been spent by the government within the scope of the demand. In this context, critically analyse the role played by the Public Accounts Committee.

लोक लेखा समिति का प्रमुख कार्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत धनराशि का सरकार द्वारा व्यय स्वीकृत सीमा के अंतर्गत किया गया है। इस संदर्भ में, लोक लेखा समिति द्वारा निभायी गयी भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

- The public accounts committee is a parliamentary committee who scrutinises the report of CAG to determine whether the money spend is according to apportionment and according to proper demand. It carry out post-~~m~~expenditure audit on the basis of CAG report.

Role played by ~~CAG~~ PAC -

(1) It undergoes through the report to check the audit & accounts of different ministeries and departments.

(2) It ~~audits~~ see the expenditure is carried out by the appropriate manner and for appropriate cause

(3) It reviews the CAG's special remarks.

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(4) It ~~asks~~ holds the government accountable for the expenditure incurred.

(5) It verifies the appropriateness of receipts during the financial year.

Loopholes -

(1) It only is dependent on the report of CAG.

(2) It verifies the use of money after its use.

(3) Its ~~recom~~ has not been found to be proactive, as CAG.

~~(4)~~

The mechanism of PAC is worth to hold government responsible to the parliament. But, there is needs to more discourse about the receipt & expenditure of public money.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Referendums are portrayed as popular governance in its purest form, however, it is also argued that they often subvert democracy rather than serve it. Examine in the light of recent developments across the globe.

जनमत-संग्रह को लोकप्रिय शासन के शुद्धतम रूप में चित्रित किया जाता है, हालांकि यह तर्क भी दिया जाता है कि वे लोकतंत्र का प्रयोजन सिद्ध करने के स्थान पर प्राय: उसको विकृत देते हैं। हाल की वैश्विक घटनाओं के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

- Referendums deals with opinion of public masses to any important national question. It is seen as the pure form of participatory democracy.

Recent development across globe -

① ~~Bexit~~ Brexit -

British voted for Brexit which ~~was~~ here the majority ~~within~~ of old ~~p~~ citizens favoured for the cause and ~~existence~~ relevance of EU is put to question

② Columbia -

Referendum on the issue of FARC militants was carried to end the 50-years civil wars, where only 38% electorate participate to throw country again in conflict zone.

So, these issues have aroused the

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question of propriety of referendums which 'gave the mandate, not in so favour of national interests.

Relevance of Referendum -

(1) It gives voice to all ~~peo~~ citizens about important national $q^n$.

(2) Leaders get the legitimacy to the decision taken or guide to decision to be taken

(3) form of participatory democracy.

Loopholes -

(1) Maximum participation, if not there, then referendum mandate can't be called legitimate e.g. Columbia referendum.

(2) Voices of irrational, illogical people may harm the national interest.
e.g. Brexit - youth has notion that mandate of older people harm their future.

(3) Question about legitimacy of representatives and their ability.

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Though referendum is popular form, it should be aligned with certain safeguards like ratification of legislature to referendum or seperate resolution by representatives

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4. What do you understand by special category status for states? Examine its contribution in bringing balanced regional development in the country. In light of the 14th Finance Commission recommendations, analyse whether this categorisation has outlived its relevance.

राज्यों को विशेष श्रेणी का दर्जा प्रदान किये जाने से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास लाने में इसके योगदान का परीक्षण कीजिए। 14वें वित्त आयोग की अनुशंसाओं के प्रकाश में विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या इस वर्गीकरण ने अपनी प्रासंगिकता को बनाए रखा है?

- Special category status (SCS) - has been granted to states to bring about the regional balance for development in the country. Finance commission has decided the criterion for SCS -

① ~~Hil~~ Low hilly terrain
② Low density population with tribal population
③ Economic backwardness
④ Viability of finances in the states.

According to these criterions, SCS was given to Himalayan states ~~and~~ and equitable distribution of grant-in-aids were being carried out for development of this regions.

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Contribution -

(1) It offered extra finance to the state to carry out administration & developmental schemes

(2) It helped for the cause of inclusive growth.

(3) Development of industries in the regions of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh.

(4) Special status to J&K helped to bring it in the main channel of nation's path.

(5) To develop the ~~con~~ the tribal regions and administration in North-Eastern states.

Recently 14th Finance commission (FFC) has ~~outlined~~ neglected the criteria of SCS and it focussed on the increase in the State's share of taxes from 32% to 42% so that - ① state could identify their areas of concern of development on own.

② states can have more autonomy on expenditure on developmental schemes

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As finance commission has given more primacy to autonomy to the states, SCS would find no relevance in this context.

① Every state would exercise same autonomy regarding their development

② SCS states have to design their own self-sufficient plans to utilise increased share.

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5. It is contended that GST regime will significantly curb the financial autonomy of states by taking away substantial taxation powers. In this regard, examine the impact of the GST regime on federal structure of our polity. What are the proposed mechanisms in the bill which seek to address this issue?

यह दावे किए जाते हैं कि GST व्यवस्था, राज्यों की कराधान शक्तियों में पर्याप्त कटौती कर, राज्यों की वित्तीय स्वायत्तता पर उल्लेखनीय रूप से अंकुश लगाएगी। इस संबंध में, हमारी राजव्यवस्था के संघीय संरचना पर GST व्यवस्था के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए विधेयक में प्रस्तावित प्रावधान क्या हैं?

- Constitution of India has given the distribution of financial powers between centre & states. GST regime brings about amendment to this distribution. ~~Though~~, It is assumed that more power would be concentrated into centre, so this would be a constitutional adventure.

Impact of GST regime on federal polity -

(1) ~~Con~~ It won't differentiate the goods & services (as described in Art. 268 to 271)

& i.e. treats goods & services ~~a~~ in equal manner.

(2) GST council would have the rights to

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determine the ~~s~~ rate of structure.

Therefore, autonomy of states to determine the rate of their previous indirect taxes would be taken away.

(3) GST ~~It~~ is destination-based tax. So, it would harm the manufacturing states like Maharashtra & Gujarat.

Previously, the indirect taxes were source-based.

(4) IGST gives power to centre to have more tax-revenue by inter-state trade. State won't have jurisdiction in this sense.

(5) Certain financial losses will make states dependent on Centre for more grant-in-aid.

Though these provisions harm the federal nature of fiscal polity, certain mechanism have been provided -

(1) GST council -

- It would comprise the Union FM, Union ~~minist~~ Mos of revenue, All states' Finance Ministers

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- voting share - Centre 1/3
  States 2/3

- consensus would be only by 3/4th of majority if build, therefore states consensus does matter.

(2) GST council can make provision for additional 1% tax to make up losses ~~for~~ of states

(3) IGST share will go the states.

(4) Council would act as a dispute mechanism.

In the path of being harmonised market, some of states' autonomy would be harmed, though it is in larger interest of national economy which will contribute to equitable development.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**6.** What is the rationale behind the changes in the budgetary process approved by the Union Cabinet recently? Do you think it is a step forward towards efficient governance and fiscal prudence?

हाल ही में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा बजटीय प्रक्रिया में स्वीकृत परिवर्तनों का मूलाधार क्या है? आपके विचार से क्या यह कुशल शासन एवं राजकोषीय दूरदर्शिता/बुद्धिमत्ता की दिशा में उठाया गया कदम है?

- Recently union cabinet has made two changes in budgetary process-

(1) Budget will be put forth in the first week of February, instead of last week as hitherto.

(2) Railway budget will be merged in the general budget.

Rationale behind the changes

(A) General budget -

(1) It will reduce the hurry in the departments of certain duties like expediting the expenditure till March and estimating of accounts.

(2) The burden on departments would be spread.

(3) It would help to grant the

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demands till the next fiscal year starts In past, it would take month of May or June to receive funds and thus waste 2-3 months. being idle.

(4) It would promote the fiscal & administrative efficiency.

(B) Railway Budget.

① Rail Budget comprise very little part of total national budget as opposed to its status during colonial era.

② Colonial legacy

③ Harmonising with general budget.

④ It was used as popularising agenda by representatives.

Effects -

① These changes would ~~the~~ save the time of administration and burden will be spread rather than concentrated. Thus improving efficiency of governance.

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② Rationalising rail budget is absolutely step of fiscal prudence ; as giving importance for preference to any one department is of no meaning in any way.

Harmonisation of budget procedures are surely welcome step for fiscal governance ; As fiscal governance only determines & accentuates the whole administration & development of the country.

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7. Critically examine the provisions of the recently introduced Citizenship Amendment Bill 2016. Are some provisions of the bill against India's secular principles?

हाल ही में प्रस्तुत नागरिकता संशोधन विधेयक 2016 के प्रावधानों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या इस विधेयक के कुछ प्रावधान भारत के पंथनिरपेक्ष सिद्धांतों के विरुद्ध हैं?

- Recently government has introduced the Citizenship amendment bill, 2016.
It will amend the procedure of granting citizenship by naturalisation to migrant persons of neighbouring country. It would bring about the amendment in Citizenship Act of 1955.

Provisions-

(1) It would grant the citizenship to migrants of Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan ~~o~~ fulfilling conditions-

① They have resided in the country over span of 6 years ~~(In previous act it~~

② They ~~are of~~ belong to the religions- Hindus, Buddhist, Jains, Parsis, Christians.

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~~Pros~~

Merits of provisions -

(1) It will solve the issue of ~~migran~~ illegal migrant population ~~of~~ throughout country.

(2) They will get relief as they fled their birth country due to alleged persecution

(3) Citizenship will grant them the right to livelihood, hence step to assure human rights.

(4) Though India is not signatory to International Convention on refugees, ~~it~~ this amendment would enhance India's prestige in International arena.

Demerits -

(1) This amendment won't extend to Muslim migrants.

(2) These provision also do not address of migrants of Bhutan, Nepal & Sri Lanka, with whom we have good relations.

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Secular Principle -

India has accepted the 'Secularism' as its core principle of democracy. and Thus treats all religions equal ~~in~~ before the state. It also do not ~~talk~~ discriminate on the ~~As~~ basis of ethnicity.

So denying the extension of citizenship to Muslim migrants as well as other ethnic nationals, the bill is criticized to be discriminatory and against 'secular' principle.

Way ahead -

There should be equal extension of rights to all in ~~vi~~ purview of Human rights and dignity. The bill needs an amendment in that respect.

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**8.** Whereas the legislature is empowered to regulate the ratification of international treaties in the United states, in India it is mostly the domain of the executive. Examine the rationale and benefits of these two approaches with examples.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में विधायिका को अंतरराष्ट्रीय संधियों के अनुसमर्थन को विनियमित करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है, जबकि भारत में यह मुख्यतः कार्यपालिका का अधिकार क्षेत्र है। उदाहरणों सहित इन दोनों दृष्टिकोणों के औचित्य और लाभों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

- In the globalisation era, there is increase in number of international treaties. ~~But~~ Though, the national governments accept the treaties, in certain countries, domestic laws & institutions may oppose the steps according their nature.

  e.g. US has long history of defiance of international treaties due to ~~op~~ oppose at US senate.
  US could n't participate in league of nations, which its president idealised

Rationale behind Parliamentary/Congress ratification -

(1) The representative nature.
- Their acceptance would give the legitimacy to treaty.

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- Denial would stop the irrelevant or treaties which are not in national interest

(2) States' voice.

- Federal polity calls for the acceptance by states to such international obligation

(3) Sovereignity -

+ International obligations relates the question of sovereignty

- Therefore, holistic approach needs to deal with.

Benefits of Indian system -

(1) It puts confidence on executives and ~~either~~ also ~~the~~ executives are responsible to parliament. Therefore the question of legitimacy deals with.

(2) Executives with their majority can take fast decisions on certain important global questions like Climate change.

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(2) Ministerial collective responsibility -

- Ministers from different representative class would work efficiently

US system makes president appendage to representative for major international aggreements e.g. Kyoto Protocol.

~~But if could not~~ ~~only at~~

The feasibility would be hampered, when the congress has majority of opposition ~~than~~ party ~~also.~~

Indian system avoids this flaws, and make faster decisions as well as responsible also.

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**9.** What are the reasons for the declining rate of child adoption in India? Discuss whether the amended Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 can address this issue.

भारत में बच्चों को गोद लेने की दर में गिरावट के कारण क्या हैं? चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या संशोधित किशोर न्याय (बच्चों की देखभाल एवं संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2015 इस समस्या का समाधान प्रस्तुत कर सकता है?

- Adoption of child is an altruistic act where couple or any person gives parentship to child to whom he/~~do~~ she/they do not belong biologically.

India has not good tradition of adoption; rather in recent decades, it has been declining.

Reasons -

(1) ~~S~~ Technology ~~&~~ in Medical science -

Childless couple resort to improved medical science technology like IUF, ART (Assisted Reproductive technology), Surrogacy etc.

(2) Feeling of belongingness.

Couples ~~do are~~ persons ~~are~~ are avert to the child, which is not biological to them

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(3) More time to integrate -

Adoptive child may take more time to get familiar with couples/persons. Today's faster life reduce this possibility.

(4) Unregistered adoption -

- Childless couples most time opt to adopt the child of their siblings and may not register this adoption
- This situation is more prevalent in India.

(5) Complex legal procedure.

- More complexity averts the adoption.
- ~~Child tes~~ to way.

Amendment in Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 -

This amendment tries to address the legal procedure complexity in adoption and institutionalising the adoption procedure.

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Provisions -

(1) CARA -
Central Adoption Regulating Authority to monitor the adoption.

(2) No permission to adoption of children to less than 3 months.

(3) Puts more legal checks ~~on~~ in the procedure of adoption.

(4) No single male could adopt the girl child.

(5) Foreigners are put to stringent provisions in this regard.

The provisions of JJ Act ~~do~~ rather more complicate the procedures of adoptions, though it was in the course of child's safety.

But it won't address the declining rate of adoption.

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**10.** The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill passed recently aims at striking a balance between education and India's economic reality. Critically analyze.

हाल ही में पारित बाल श्रम (निषेध एवं विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक का लक्ष्य शिक्षा और भारत की आर्थिक वास्तविकता के बीच संतुलन स्थापित करना है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

- Constitution of India prohibits the child labour in ~~Art. 24. in h.~~ Child labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment bill passed has assured more stringent provision in violation.

Provisions -

(1) It has made the employment of child below 14 years in any occupation to be illegal.

(2) It has added more occupations in the list of hazardous occupations in which children of age 14 to 18 years are barred to work.

(3) It directs central & state govts to assure right to education to the children ~~rescue~~.

(4) Made more stringent provisions in case of violation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Merits -

Thus, the ~~t~~ bill guarantees ~~th~~ the right of child of education and his right of life with dignity.

The bill also tries to address the reality of Indian household economy, where many children assist their parents ~~t~~ in their family business.

Provision. So bill ~~pt~~ exempts ~~st~~ such children to work in family businesses, which are not hazardous.

But work only after school hours.

Demerits -

(1) It thus provides the escape path to employers to claim working child as their own.

(2) It necessites ~~AAOT~~ on institutional mechanisms to check such claims.

(3) Exploitation of children in family businesses can be occured.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Though bill tries to address the ground reality in poor households, it needs a ~~ins~~ strong institutional mechanism to deal with.

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**11.** Though the Maharashtra Protection of People from Social Boycott (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act of 2016 is an important step in the long-standing struggle against social exclusion, it is only the first step. Comment. Also discuss the challenges in implementation of the act.

यद्यपि महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा पारित "सामाजिक बहिष्कार से लोगों का संरक्षण (रोकथाम, निषेध और निवारण) अधिनियम, 2016" सामाजिक बहिष्कार के विरुद्ध लंबे समय से चल रहे संघर्ष की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है, किन्तु यह केवल पहला कदम ही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

- ~~Recently~~, Social Boycott is has been curse to Indian social structure in which person's right to live with dignity is being deprived. Mostly, the victims of these traditions are from lower strata of society.

Maharashtra Govt. has come up welcome step to address this issue.

① It penalises the boycotting people with stringent provisions.

② The victim can recourse to legal paths in case of boycotts.

③ This would assure the social justice to people assured by constitution of India.

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Challenges -

(1) Victim may not come forward, as his roots and livelihood depend ~~upon~~ in the village he reside.

He fear ~~con~~ the step may counterproductive

(2) Administration apathy -

- Police administration has work with vigour. Generally, in ~~so~~ case of majority opinion, police hesitate to act upon.

(3) Political will -

- Local politics may support the practices for vote bank politics.

(4) Awareness

- Lack of awareness among all stakeholders ~~like~~ like previous social acts, may hinder the legal provision.

Though the challenges are more, to address such inhumane practice, the legal recourses always proved to herbinger. Legal provisions with

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

strong institutional mechanism would prove to be major actor in social revolution.

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**12.** Though the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 was annulled soon after independence, the communities designated as Denotified Tribes (DNT) and Nomadic Tribes (NT) remain amongst the most discriminated and disadvantaged groups in the country. Comment. Also discuss the steps taken by the government to improve their condition.

यद्यपि आपराधिक जनजाति अधिनियम, 1871 को स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद शीघ्र ही रद्द कर दिया गया था, किन्तु फिर भी डिनोटिफाइड (विमुक्त) जनजातियों (DNT) और खानाबदोश जनजातियों (NT) के रूप में निर्दिष्ट समुदाय देश में भेदभाव से सर्वाधिक पीड़ित और वंचित समूहों में से हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी दशा में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

- The British colonial ~~po~~ rule had notified certain tribal communities & castes as 'criminal' to ~~addre~~ crush down their voice. These tribes were Ramoshis, Pardhis, Santhals whom British found to be aggressive and to act cruely against them, British enacted Criminal Tribes Act, 1871.

After independence, ~~so~~ it was repealed and tribes were designated as Denotified tribes (DNT) and Nomadic tribes (NT)

Many welfare schemes ~~tik~~ were taken for their development.'

Constitutional provisions – 5th, 6th schedule.

~~Legal provisions~~ – SC/ST atrocities act, 1989

Institutional provisions – National Commission for ~~Schedul~~ Backward Classes

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Their development found to be meagre.

~~Th~~ Reasons –

(1) They were not identified specifically. They were guised under the Other Backward Classes.

(2) Central govt. ~~kellure~~ left the issue on the states for their developments.

~~So,~~ ~~th~~

(3) Their nature of nomatic ocupation, left them unorganized, unheard

(4) No popular representation.

Impact -

(1) Low education indices.

(2) Poor economic conditions
- lack of assets - land, house.

(3) Poor health conditions.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** The idea of a Pay Commission is to revise the pay scales of the government staff. In light of the recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission examine the need for the introduction of performance linked pay for government employees as in the case of private sector. Also comment on the need for the introduction of pay parity among various services.

वेतन आयोग का विचार सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों को संशोधित करने के लिए है। सातवें वेतन आयोग की अनुशंसाओं के आलोक में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए निजी क्षेत्र की भाँति कार्य प्रदर्शन पर आधारित वेतन आरम्भ करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विभिन्न सेवाओं के बीच वेतन समानता को लागू करने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

- Pay Commission revise the pay scale of government staff ~~of~~ periodically to make their livelihood competent to address the inflation. Recommendations of 7th pay commissions have become the issue of burden ~~of~~ on exchequer of country.

~~Though~~ As government jobs assure security of tenure to staff and equal payment at similar ranks, this has become one of reason of poor efficiency of servants.

Need of performance linked pay—

(A) Absence of performance linked pay -

→ No incentive to good performance in service.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ It won't deter to underperforming servants

→ It causes the inefficiency of personnels.

→ (Major chunk of government expenditure is on ~~p~~ salaries i.e. @ 60%)

→ It resists the forward steps to reform in administration due to lack of motivation among servants.

(B) If performance linked pay implemented -

→ It would be motivation to well-performing & deterrance to under performing.

→ the fear to affect pocket would push servants to enhance efficiency of work

→ govt. would be benefitted by improved fiscal efficiency.

* Need for introduction of pay parity -

① Due to differential pays, there has been now culture of inequality among services.

② It is demotivating factor to ~~low~~ low paid services.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) To run administration, inter-linked services are needed to work coherently & effectively.

The government staff is ~~still~~ Steelframe of governance. The political decisions would not be transmitted diligently without their good performance. So.

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**14.** Even though India and Russia have enjoyed a close relationship over the years, it has not been immune to the changing power dynamics globally. Comment.

यद्यपि भारत और रूस के बीच वर्षों से घनिष्ठ संबंध रहा है, किन्तु यह संबंध वैश्विक रूप से बदलती शक्ति गतिकी के प्रभावों से प्रतिरक्षित नहीं रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

- India and Russia have claimed ~~a~~ 'All weather friendship' ~~in~~ since past. specifically after 1971 Friendship Treaty. Though changing global dynamics have test this relationship, it is still seen as a model of good foreign relationship.

Change in ~~R~~ Indo-Soviet Relation -

(A) During Independence struggle -

- Many national leaders were inflicted towards socialist ~~Russi~~ soviet.

(B) Era of Stalin -

- After independence, Non-Alignment has angered soviet leader Stalin.
- This ~~has~~ maintained distante between India & Russia.

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(C) Treaty of 1971 -

- Indira Gandhi govt. has made the Treaty of peace & friendship with soviet.
- This treaty has brought many benefits to India -
  1. It kept US out of south Asian politics
  2. Development of science & Technology
  3. Defence cooperation
  4. Deterred Pakistan & china after war periods

(D) Soviet - ~~Sino~~ Veto -

- Soviet Union has exercised its Veto in UNSC ~~assemb~~ to advantage India -
  1. during Bangladesh war.
  2. Nuclear Test.

(E) Sino - soviet rapproachment -

- ~~As~~ In late 1970s, 1980s, as China closes to Soviet Union, It ~~has~~ put thes relations turbulating.
- India become quite skeptical about soviet and ~~close to~~ started getting close to US.

(F) Fall of USSR -

- This become the major event which brought

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the US-Russia close in 1990s

- This benefitted India to strengthen relations

(G) Putin era -

- The leadership of Putin though reassested India of strong relationship, Indo-US ~~re~~ close relationship has worried Russia and Russia has offered the defence cooperation ~~of~~ to Pakistan.
- Also, China-Russia axis against US is a concern of India in current context.

Thus, the ~~in~~ India-Russia relation has undergone th^r various phases, but ~~the~~ it has ~~proved to~~ become time-tested relation always.

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**15.** The Indus Water Treaty has survived multiple wars and is often cited as a successful example of transboundary sharing of river waters. In this context, identify the key provisions of the treaty and examine the options that India can exercise to pursue its strategic interests vis-a-vis Pakistan.

सिंधु जल संधि कई युद्धों के बाद भी अक्षुण्ण रही है एवं इसे प्राय: नदी जल की सीमापार साझेदारी के सफल उदाहरण के रूप में उद्धृत किया जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, संधि के प्रमुख प्रावधानों की पहचान कीजिए एवं उन विकल्पों का परीक्षण कीजिए जिन्हें भारत द्वारा पाकिस्तान के विषय में अपने रणनीतिक हितसाधन के लिए व्यवहार में लाया जा सकता है।

- The Indus Water Treaty in 1960 between India and Pakistan has been landmark not only to them but an example to the world also. Sharing of river waters ~~was~~ is crucial issue, it was tackled smoothly by rival neighbours diligently.

Key provisions

(1) The ~~distribution~~ differentiation of rivers of Indus basis -

| Western Rivers | Eastern Rivers |
|---|---|
| ~~Sindh~~ Indus | Ravi |
| Jehelum | Beas |
| Chinab. | Sutluj |

(2) Claim →

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| of ~~Pakistan would co~~ | | |
| full use | Pakistan | India. |

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(3) India can utilise 20% of western rivers water for non-consumptive use.

(4) Pakistan can utilise full use of western rivers as well as flowing eastern rivers in its territory.

Importance -

~~(1)~~ It avoid additional conflict between in rival neighbours on water issue.

But, notorious Pakistan has to handled by India. so, India thinks to recourse to alternatives to pursue strategic interests.

Options -

(1) ~~St~~ Surgical strikes -

→ to clear out cross-border bases of terrorists ~~in~~ across LOC ~~in~~

→ Thus curbing cross-border terrorism.

→ This has to be carried out ~~in~~ along the guidelines of international conventions only.

(India carried out this) ~~on~~ Se

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(2) ~~Er~~ Strong border surveillience -

- with improved capacity building
- Use of technology, drones etc.

(3) Cyber warfare -

- Some experts suggest to attack the or to keep surveillience on Pakistan cyber network.
- India should use these leverage. and use loopholes - absence of inter-national convention in this regard.

(4) Review of nuclear doctrine -

- Reviewing 'No first use' policy!

(5) Framing coherent national security doctrine -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**16.** The Iranian nuclear agreement presents an opportunity for moving towards a new security order in the Persian Gulf. Elaborate in the context of changing scenario in the region. What are the likely implications for India in this context?

ईरानी परमाणु समझौता, फारस की खाड़ी में एक नई सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की ओर बढ़ने का अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। इस क्षेत्र के बदलते परिदृश्य के संदर्भ में इसे विस्तार से बताइए। इस संदर्भ में भारत के लिए संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

- Iran has come up into an agreement with US. By this agreement, ~~its co~~ trade and other sanctions on Iran were lifted out with continuing Iran's Nuclear programme.

Importance of the deal -

(1) Regional Background -

- Increased Saudi-Iran rivalry
- Radical extremism in the region.
- Unstable syria.

All these things has made the the security of region in crucial issue.

(2) Oil & aliked resource rich region -

- Resources are more vital from this region, Therefore its security is.

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(8) Presence of Nuclear rivalry among Iran & Israel.

- Legitimising Iran's nuke programme, major power has tried to reduce impact of Iran-Israel ~~nuke~~ rivalry which are nuclear-weaponed states.

(4) Nuclear deterrence.

- Nuclear deterrence would help to stabilise the region in realist sense.

Thus, the ~~Pt~~ Persian-gulf region is moving towards new security order influenced by Iran, Saudi Arabia & Israel.

Implication for India -

(1) Increased in economic cooperation -

- Removal of sanctions on Iran would increase Iran-India trade
- India would access more resources
- Way to connect Central Asia & Afghanistan thr ~~Gaw~~ Gwadar port.

(2) ~~St~~ Opportunity to strategic cooperation -

- Gulf countries expect Indian cooperation ~~in~~ strategically in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Persian Gulf extending to Arabian Sea.

(2) Iran-India historice cultural ties would help to strengthen relationship.

Thus the nuclear deal has opened the door of opportunities to India with economic-strategic cooperation and ~~influen~~ enhancing power at large.

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**17.** Considering the diversity among Pacific Island Countries (PICs), India has a huge scope for building multi-sectoral cooperation tailored to the specific conditions in these islands. Discuss. Also examine the strategic importance of PICs for India.

प्रशांत महासागरीय द्वीपीय देशों (PICs) की विविधता को देखते हुए, इन द्वीपों की विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप बहु-क्षेत्रीय सहयोग का निर्माण करने हेतु भारत के पास अपार संभावनाएं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के लिए PICs के रणनीतिक महत्व का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

- Pacific island countries ~~like Jap~~ has variety in terms of size and influencing power. It like major countries like Japan, philipines, New Zealand, Australia some small countries like Fiji, Micronesia, Papua Ginieu. With the diverse needs of these countries, India has scope to build multi-sectoral co-operation with this countries.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** Though BRICS is neither an economic union nor a political coalition, it creates space for India to move the contemporary international order towards alternative models of development and governance. Comment.

यद्यपि ब्रिक्स (BRICS) न तो एक आर्थिक संघ है और न ही राजनैतिक गठबंधन, तथापि यह समकालीन अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को विकास और शासन के वैकल्पिक मॉडल की ओर अग्रसर करने हेतु भारत के लिए अवसर सृजित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

- BRICS is a group of five emerging economies - Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa. It is a different grouping than traditional ones.

BRICS is not economic union as it does not extend any ~~es~~ strong economic collaboration among member countries.

Also, it is not an political union, as it does not make a propaganda on global platforms for any concern, rather they are different in their original domestic political structure as well as no strong common political agenda against the global political order.

Though it seems to be an odd grouping, it brings out some opportunities

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to India to reform international economic political order.

(1) Against western economic institutions -

- The group members are critical of IMF & WB of less democratic.
- Hence established New development Bank (BRICS) bank.

(2) Finding areas of cooperation -

- As emerging economies they strive to find areas of cooperation to build sustainable models of governance & development
- They meet periodically.
- Recent Goa summit -

They come up with —

- cooperation of railway technology
- youth summit

(3) Power seeking approach -

These countries ~~hav~~ want to have strong foothold in global platform and know western-dominated institutions

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

would not suffice their efforts.

So, India would exploit the opportunities through these economies by engaging more trade & investment as large market; more cooperation on pushing global agenda like Climate change, Terrorism etc.

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**19.** Since the end of Cold War, the focus and role of NAM have changed significantly. Discuss. Also analyse its relevance for India in the emerging geo-political order.

शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति के बाद से, गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन (NAM) के फोकस एवं इसकी भूमिका में उल्लेखनीय परिवर्तन हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उभरती भू-राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

- Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) was established in 1961 on the back drop of Cold-war. The strong commitment of NAM was to keep out of cold-war politics and build new global just order. But according to changing global conditions, NAM has also found to changing, specially after end of Cold war.

Impact of Cold-war -

(1) The real-motive of non-partisan lost relevance due to destruction of one major power USSR.

(2) With Washington consensus, Liberalising economies finding themselves to align with western countries.

So, Many NAM countries followed the same pattern, specifically India.

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(3) Role of NAM now joined with the agenda of developing countries

(4) Economic interests supersede over strategic interest. This led to globalisation NAM has to channelised its aim accordingly to purse multilateralism.

(5) Unrest in NAM countries like Yugoslavia, Latin American countries impacted its coherent ideologies.

Thus the change in 1990s has impacted NAM at large, finding itself in the question of relevance.

Relevance for India -

(1) India as emerging geo-political leader has to pursue strong collaboration with major powers. This is quite differential to NAM principle.

(2) Economic collaboration & globalisation can't be pursued thr strong non-alignment principles

(3) Role of idealism in NAM is eclipsed

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

due to Pragmatic decisions.

Though it is said that NAM is not relevant, the 120- member countries of grouping ~~is~~ would be beneficial for India to pursue

① Global concern - Climate change
Terrorism

② at WTO platform

③ getting support for UNSC seat.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**20.** Despite a consensus that a collective global effort is needed to alleviate the ongoing refugee crisis, efforts made so far have hardly yielded the desired results. Do you agree? Briefly highlight the socio-political impact of this crisis on destination countries. Also highlight the role that India can play in this situation.

वर्तमान शरणार्थी संकट को कम करने के लिए सामूहिक वैश्विक प्रयास की आवश्यकता के विषय पर आम सहमति के बाद भी, अब तक किए गए प्रयासों से वांछित परिणाम शायद ही मिले हैं। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? गंतव्य देशों पर इस संकट के सामाजिक-राजनीतिक प्रभाव को संक्षेप में रेखांकित कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति में भारत द्वारा निभायी जा सकने वाली भूमिका को भी उजागर कीजिए।

- The current global community is witnessing largest refugee crisis in human history. ~~It~~ Refugees from unstable middle-east to Europe ~~is~~ are travelling at unprecedented rate.

The countries specially EU are striving hard to accommodate the issue along UNHCR on the lines of International convention on Refugee. But the efforts found to inadequate.

Reasons of inadequacy -

(1) The uninterrupted refugee flow due to continued crisis in Iraq, Syria, Yemen and unstable Maghreb countries.

(2) Capacity of EU countries has been saturated.

(3) Arrogance of some EU countries like Hungary

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact of destination countries -

(A) Social - Impact -

→ social unrest due to employment issues

→ rival religion specific feelings are on verge.

→ some radical extremist are taking refuge in areas to carry out the bombings - Paris, Brussels.

→ Rise in feelings of nationalism, anti-refugee.

(B) Political - Impact -

→ Political unanimosity among EU countries

→ Brexit has background of refugee crisis

→ Economies are burdening, so the questioning of legitimacy of ruling governments.

→ rise in protectionism.

→ rise in anti-EU, conservation parties influence.

→ Leaders may be impacted in pol. career e.g Angela Merkel.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Future of EU in crisis.

Role of India can play -

(1) Humanitarian assistance -
- By rescue & rehabilitation operation with global consensus.

(2) Hard to offer refuge due to own over burdened issues, though can offer some.

(3) - But can push to bring about global consensus on issue of refugees in regional crisis.

(4) - to drive out for strong institutional mechanism to address issue.

~~(5) Promoting for equ.~~

# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | Trupti Dhodmise | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 23528 |
| Center | online (PUNE) | Date | 19/06/18 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Context Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

**1.**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**5.**

**6.**

**All the Best**

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The cave architecture in India not only enlighten us with information of tradition and customs of ancient times but also illustrate considerable accomplishment with regard to structural engineering and artistry. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

भारत में गुहा स्थापत्य न केवल हमें प्राचीनकालीन परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों की जानकारी प्रदान करता है, अपितु यह संरचनात्मक अभियांत्रिकी एवं कलाकृतियों के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों का दृश्य उदाहरण भी प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

- Ancient Indians have left behind the rich heritage of cave architecture which are not only depiction of beauty but also examplary form of strength.

The cave architecture was developed during the different point of time showing ~~tem~~ cultural, religious, social aspects of the contemporary period.

Barabar Caves built by Ashoka depicts the beautiful arches as well as also represents religious tolerant policy of him.

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Chaityas & Viharas are the peak illustrations of cave architecture. They are mostly found in stable and strong western ghats which led to their presence even after thousand years. e.g. Karla, Bhaja Caves

Ajanta & Ellora caves are famous for engraved sculptures, in-built stupas, various paintings which show the traditions & customs of religions to which they belong. Moreover, they ~~exam~~ creation of Kailasha temple shows the richness of structural engineering along with artistry during those times.

The ~~m~~blend of beauty & strength ~~a~~ is also found in later built cave temples of S. India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. While the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation of British Empire in India, it was the Battle of Buxar that proved to be the turning point of British fortunes in India. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यद्यपि प्लासी के युद्ध ने भारत में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की नींव रखी, तथापि यह बक्सर का युद्ध था जो भारत में अंग्रेजों की सफलता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए।

The expansionist motives of British East India company (EIC) ~~was~~ had come forward after the Battle of Plassey in 1757. ~~But~~ However, their desire of political control of Indian subcontine-nt got ~~true~~ realised after the Battle of Buxar in 1858.

The Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between Bengal Nawab Siraj Uddaula & British EIC due to conflict over commercial interests and exemptions to British colonies. British EIC wanted to remove the hurdles in the path of their colonial exploitation. Yet, due to domestic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

conflicts of Siraj Uddawla with Mir Jaffer led to ~~a~~ EIC to establish in political control over Bengal which ~~know~~ led to foundation of British Empire.

However, Battle of Buxar was fought between the ~~nth~~ Bengal Nawab Mir Qasim and EIC. Precursor to this, British got aware the necessity to possess strong foothold to avoid any political conflicts in their commercial activities.

Also, Battle of Wandiwash (1760) has raised confidence of British EIC and to avoid any other european interference, British EIC formed the system of dual government. This system left Indian rulers with no power and British colonialism expand its form to imperialism.

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3. Among many novel methods and themes, the Swadeshi Movement laid great emphasis not only on boycott but also on self-reliance. Discuss.
(150 WORDS) 10

अनेक अनूठे तरीकों और विषय-वस्तु के साथ-साथ, स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने न केवल बहिष्कार, अपितु आत्मनिर्भरता पर भी अत्यधिक बल दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swadeshi Movement in 1905 was the first massive outbreak of voice of Indians against British government. It differed from the earlier modes of passive agitations like prayer, protest, petition of moderates.

Due to participation of wide public and large reach in the India, the movement has shown many new models & themes of protest.

During 1906 session of Congress at Calcutta, Congress has adopted the ~~other~~ 4-point program - Swarajya, Swadeshi, Boycott, National Education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

'Swarajya' was ~~pres~~ put forward first time by the Indians. The urge of self-government was given voice.

Foreign goods like cloth, liquor, salt were boycotted and the pursuit of swadeshi (Indigenous) was emphasized.

This led to establishment of Indian ~~fir~~ factories of cloth and other goods. To promote this initiatives, Indian research institutions were established.

Anushilan committee sent some youth scholars to Russia, Japan to learn and gain new scientific knowledge.

The record no. of national education institutions were opened and the emphasis ~~of~~ on study of Indian literature were given.



In the sphere of art & culture too, ~~many~~ Indian art form were revived

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The idea of linguistic states predated independence, however it took some time even after independence for this idea to be implemented. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यद्यपि भाषाई राज्यों का विचार स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति से पहले का था, तथापि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भी इस विचार को कार्यान्वित करने में कुछ समय लगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

- The formation of states on the basis of language was discourse ~~not~~ ~~after~~ of pre-independence, especially during ~~co~~ various Congress sessions. It was specifically came forward ~~during~~, when Mahatma Gandhi formed congress committees on linguistic basis in provinces during 1920.

In the congress session of 1931 at Karachi, linguistic states formation was reiterated.

Yet, the realisation of linguistic states took a longer than expected after independence. There are many reasons which were hurdles like -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Partition on the basis of religion -
The partition of India haunted the national leaders with the fear of Balkanisation on the basis of language.

② Negative reports of various committees
The committees like Dhar committee, JVP committee were against the formation of states on the basis of language.

③ Nature - Fazal Ali commission (1953) was against 'One language, one state' demand of people. This led to formation of multilingual states like Bombay, PEPSU.

④ Other priorities -
New Born Indian State had many socio-economic challenges like poverty, communal riots as well as stability of democratic polity.



~~Though~~ Despite of these challenges,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar understood that persistent inequalities pose fundamental challenges to the economic and social well-being of the nation and people. In this context, discuss the key contributions of Dr. Ambedkar in the history of modern India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का मानना था कि दीर्घस्थायी असमानताएं राष्ट्र और लोगों के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक कल्याण के समक्ष बुनियादी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास में डॉ. अम्बेडकर के प्रमुख योगदानों की चर्चा कीजिए।

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was not only the academic scholar but also the ~~empath~~ keen observer of socio-economic conditions of depressed & backward section of the India. His own experiences and the scholarly wisdom helped him to dissent against the oppressions of such people.

According to him, political equality offered by our democracy has no meaning without attaining social & economic equality.

~~He~~ In 1920s, he led the Mahar movement which allowed the untouchables the access of public ponds. This movement inspired many other in whole country lakes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

He had been giving many petitions to British government to give equal opportunity to backward classes in realm of education, appointment and political representation.

Due to his efforts, & after 3 round table conferences, In 1935 GOI Act, reservation of seats to depressed classes.

He also formed the political party - 'Republican party of India', 'Scheduled Caste Federation' to give an organised ~~of~~ form of movement.

He started the daily 'Bahishkrit Bharat' and wrote many books & articles to point out socio-economic disparities and evil in the Indian society.

He wished to put on dynamite to Vedas and ancient literature to dissent their authority in Indian society.



Dr. Ambedkar was pursuasive of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. It has been pointed out that in recent times, while the proportional share of nuclear households has dipped in urban areas it has risen in rural areas. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यह इंगित किया गया है कि हाल के समय में, जहां शहरी क्षेत्रों में एकल परिवारों की आनुपातिक हिस्सेदारी में कमी आई है, वहीं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह बढ़ी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

- Nuclear households are characterised by the presence of not more than two generations as well as absence of old-age members, ~~in~~ ~~the~~ average young age of head of family and small size. Till recent times it was the feature of ~~India~~ Urban India. But the trend is found to be reversible in recent past.

The rural families are becoming nuclearised due to no. of reasons -

(1) Migration -

Earlier migrated nuclear family in urban area need their older

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

parents to support their family in terms of care of babies, household work due to two wage earners.

(2) Opposite to above argument, some families left nuclearised due to migration of younger ones leaving behind the older generation in villages

(3) Less Productivity of agriculture has led to ~~fr~~ dispute in families leading to land fragmentation and family breakups.

(4) Cultural gaps is increasing due to advent of technology ~~in~~ its reach into rural areas. This led to intensive dispute in families which are mild in urban areas.

(5) Many government schemes in rural areas based on 'household' factor caused to ~~s~~ shrinking families for. e.g. Indira Awas Yojana, Ujjwala Yojana, PDS. etc.



Thus, due to socio, economic political reasons

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Separation, and not divorce, is the dominant form of marriage dissolution for most women in India. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Also, discuss why there are striking differences in divorce rates between the different regions in India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

असाहचर्य, न कि तलाक, भारत में अधिकांश महिलाओं के लिए विवाह विच्छेद का एक प्रमुख रूप है। इसके पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच तलाक की दर में सुस्पष्ट अंतर क्यों हैं।

- With the socio-economic ~~deve~~ empowerment and self-realisation among women, the rise in cases of seperation and divorces are visible in the society. However, seperation exceeds divorces which is a thing of serious concern for women for their further life.

Reasons -

(1) The expectations of families to get matter sort out during course of time.

(2) The requirement of various divorce acts for the legal seperation of certain years. varying from six months to 2 yrs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Hesitating approach of husband to prolong the cases due to demands of alimony or custody of children.

(4) Long negotiating/mediating period taken by other stakeholders like family courts, NGO counsellor etc.

(5) Pendency in family courts.

We find the striking differences in divorce rates between diff. regions due to -

(1) Education of women.

Highly women literate state show higher trend of divorce. esp. northern states lag

(2) Population of various religion in region.

The divorce acts differ acc. to religion Thus, trend differ according to population of composition.



(3) Tribal ~~stal~~ areas are liberal with regard to women rights

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**8.** Giving an account of their impact, mention the reasons for increased frequency of dust storms as observed in the last few years. **(150 WORDS) 10**

धूल भरी आंधियों के प्रभाव का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अवलोकित धूल भरी आंधियों की वर्धित आवृत्ति के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

- The dust storm is an atmospheric phenomenon which contain storm short of moisture ~~h~~ and aggravated by dust particles. The phenomenon has been increasing in areas esp. Northern states like Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi etc.

The reasons behind increased frequency are -

(1) Intense summer season

The unusual temperature increase in air led to increase in moisture holding capacity of air. However, the supply of moisture was less in land-dominant area.

(2) supply of dust

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The area with plain topography ~~led to~~ as well as desert led to supply of sand, soil particles.

Also, polluting ~~dus~~ particles like ash, PM are available due to increasing pollution activities

(3) ~~Removal~~ Western disturbance

In upper layer of atmosphere, western disturbances drive to mechanism of storm formation.

(4) Deforestation

The aggrevated disappearance of trees has led to freeing of soil and strengthening of dust storm.

(5) Decreasing rain

As air does not get saturated, absence of rain



led to unsettlement of dust.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

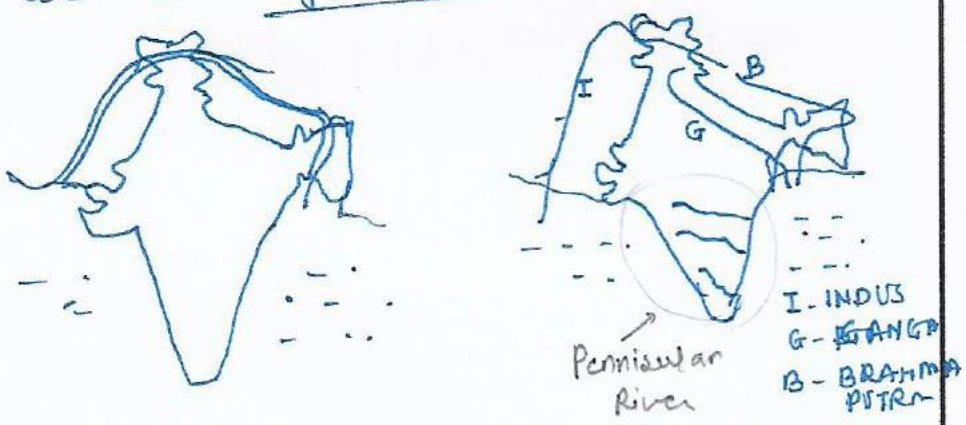
**9.** Elaborate on the factors responsible for the evolution of the current drainage system in Indian sub-continent, with special emphasis on the characteristic features of Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. **(150 WORDS) 10**

हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों की अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में वर्तमान अपवाह प्रणाली के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

- The Indo-Ganga-Brahmaputra drainage system & penninsular rivers of Indian sub-continent has been a boon for the people living in here.

The formation of the present drainage system is product of long evolutionary process.

According to theory, in the past, the Indo-Ganga-Brahmaputra drainage was a single continuous channel




SINGLE CHANNEL PRESENT DRAINAGE

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(I) In the first stage, the single channel of 'Indo-Brahma' split into the various channels which currently are Himalayan Rivers

(II) While the northward movement of Indian plate, ~~the~~ due to tectonic activities, the faults were ~~produced~~ formed and the pennisular rivers like Godavari Krishna, Cauvery were ~~the~~ come to existence.

(III) While locking of Indian plate to Eurasian plate, the Malda fault formed seperating the Ganga & Brahmaputra drainage.

(IV) During ~~this phase~~ the subsidence of western flank of Indian penninsula, the direction of major rivers of this region led to West to East



(V) The formation of Himalayas led

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**10.** Enumerate the features of Plantation Agriculture and the problems faced by them. Given the fact that area under cultivation of palm oil has been increasing, discuss the benefits and challenges associated with it.

**(150 WORDS) 10**

बागानी कृषि की विशेषताओं और इसके समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि पाम ऑयल की खेती के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हो रही है, इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

- Plantation Agriculture is practised on large-scale esp. cash crops like tea, coffee, sugarcane, cotton, oil seeds, palm oil, rubber etc.

features of plantation Agri

(1) Large scale - require more land for gains.

(2) Need of tic capital input is high.

(3) Water intensive esp sugarcane.

(4) Region, specific - tea, coffee on slopy & weather. and required rainfall & climate conditions

(5) Large economic benefits due to exposure to exports, and availability of market.

Problems -

(1) Price fluctuations. eg. sugar prices are fluctuated due import-export regime.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Intensive capital requirement

(3) Decreasing productivity of land due to monocropping.

(4) Global market competition posed by ~~co~~ other countries. eg. ~~tea~~ p
e.g. (1) China expanding in tea & cotton
(2) Brazil, Cuba in sugarcane.

(5) Slow absorption of technology.

Palm oil -

Benefits

(1) Increasing global demand, hence highly beneficial cash crop.

(2) consumption of palmoil increasing

(3) Refineries expansion in the country

(4) Less requirement of water as compared to other cash crops.

(5) soil with lower quality can be ~~impro~~ developed for plantation.

Challenges

(1) ~~Equ~~ Less know-how regarding the ~~sowing~~, various stages esp. pest control.



(2) ~~Poo~~ Poor Reach of MPOOP mission to capable areas

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** Bring out the distinctive features of Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools of art that flourished towards the first century CE. **(250 WORDS) 15**

प्रथम शताब्दी ईस्वी के आसपास विकसित होने वाली गांधार, मथुरा और अमरावती कला शैलियों की सुस्पष्ट विशेषताओं को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

With the advent of 1st century, the schools of Art like Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati were developed as the prominent Buddhist Art forms.

They were found in various locations of Indian subcontinent as rich sculptural & architectural styles.

Following are the distinctive features among these 3 schools

(1) Regions of development

Gandhara Art was developed in North-western part of India till present-N-Afghanisthan. This art was promoted under the reigns of Kushanas

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

While Mathura school of Art was developed in North India under the local smaller kingdoms

Amravati school of Art was developed under the Andhras & Satvahanas.

(2) Prominent Art

While Gandhara & Mathura school of Art were prominent in sculptures of human form of Buddha under influence of Mahayana school; Amravati school shows prominence in ~~build~~ construction of stupas showing ~~prom~~ influence of Hinyana thought of Buddhism.

(3) Style of Art in Buddha sculpture.

Gandhara school was ~~er~~ aggressive in sculpting the rich elements of Buddhist for e.g. curly hair, wearing of jewellery etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Mathura school of Art shows ascetic features of Buddha.

In Gandhara Art, & Mathura art, the Hasta Mudras of Buddha are different.

~~tthit~~

(4) Use of Material

While Gandhara school use the grey sandstone, Mathura artists remain heavily dependent upon red sandstone.

In Amrarati school, the stupas were mainly built in the white marble.

(5) Development of later arts -

During~~After~~ the Gupta times, the Gandhara & Mathura school lag behind due to Hindu-religious domination in architecture.



While Amrarati school was

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** The British in India wanted not only territorial conquest and control over revenues; they also felt that they had a cultural mission: to 'civilise the natives', change their customs and values. Critically discuss.

**(250 WORDS) 15**

भारत में अंग्रेज न केवल क्षेत्रीय विजय और राजस्व पर नियंत्रण चाहते थे; अपितु वे यह भी मानते थे कि उनका 'मूल निवासियों को सभ्य बनाने', उनके रीति-रिवाजों और मूल्यों को परिवर्तित करने का एक सांस्कृतिक मिशन भी था। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

To strengthen the roots of empire in India, British were wise to expand not only economically or politically but culturally too. They were aware that it is the cultural hegemony which would help them to rule over longer time and helps to exploit with the manufactured consent of 'ruled'.

Till end of 18th century, British East India Company (EIC) has gained control over large part of India gaining benefits of drain of wealth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Along with ~~them~~ EIC, christian missionaries were allowed to travel to India by Charter Act of 1813,

The christian missionaries had the motive to civilise the barbaric natives by ~~automa~~ proliferation of christian religion. It was called as 'providential mission'. To get more legitimacy, missionaries propounded that the rule of British is boon for natives

The British EIC sought these missionaries required for their strong foothold through proliferation of religion. British government gave them concessions to achieve legitimacy in the minds of natives

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

by picturising 'civilising mission' as eternal.

Through this mission, British wanted to change the natives to adopt the customs & norms of west ~~so that~~. ~~the~~ It would help them to make an impression in mind of Indians that the european christian culture is superior & advancing while native is inferior & retreating.

The another motive behind this was to create clerks & subordinate staff in the administration by english education th^r missionary schools as well as expansion of western culture.

The legal support through religious disabilities act was also given to converted natives.

Though the British were not



impressive in religious propagation,

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** Despite Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi being close associates, there were significant differences between the two regarding the role of state and the control that it exercised. Comment. **(250 WORDS) 15**

जवाहरलाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी के निकट सहयोगी होने के बावजूद, दोनों के बीच राज्य की भूमिका और इसके नियंत्रण की सीमा के संबंध में अर्थपूर्ण मतभेद थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

- Jawaharlal Nehru & Mahatma Gandhi were prominent national leaders in making of India of today along with freedom struggle. Though both were close associates there were many differences in their ideology esp with respect to state & its control.

(1) Nehru was liberal socialist supporting the ~~theo~~ imperativeness of existence of state while Gandhi was anarchist. According to Gandhi, 'State is unnecessary evil'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Nehru was supportive of the opinion that the state is must for socio-economic development of people.

Whereas due to ardent faith in masses, Gandhi was propounding the village co-operatives, ~~smal~~ and associations at grass-root level for their economic upliftment.

(3) Nehru opined that state should control heavy industries and led ~~to~~ in the establishment of same.

While Gandhi was against heavy industries due to unemployment it may cause. He gave importance small & rural industries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) ~~Nehru~~ According to Nehru, state is protector of rights of citizens. while the respecting of others rights was moral duty in eyes of Gandhi.

Thus Gandhiji's concept of rights was moral & relative. not legal

(5) For Nehru, use of force is necessary by state to maintain law & order. For Gandhi, state is cruel thing suppressing the soul of individual.

Though the views these two leaders were different in ideological point of view, they prospect for betterment of people. The blend of their views can be seen in the ~~tow~~ Constitution of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** Enumerating the reasons behind Sino-Soviet split in the second half of the 20th century, analyse its impact on the Cold War. **(250 WORDS) 15**

20वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में चीन-सोवियत दरार के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, शीत युद्ध पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

- The sino-soviet split in 1956 was due to ideological differences between ~~PR~~ People's Republic of China and USSR. Though both were communist countries, the interpretation of communism ~~led~~ became to ~~point~~ cause of split between them.

Reasons -

(1) Destalinization policy of USSR -

The regime of Nikita kruschev adopted the policy of 'peaceful coexistence' with capitalist west.

This was opposed by the PRC under the leadership of Mao Zedong.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Influence over newly independent asian countries.

(3) Different approaches by leadership - While Nikita Kruschev of USSR was accommodative in global realm, Mao was apprehensive about expansion of communism on his lines

(4) Veto exercised by USSR in United Nations security council differing to China.

Effects on cold-war.

(1) In the future conflict of US - USSR, China didn't support openly to USSR.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Rather china came ~~to~~ closer to USA to develop economic relations. & iChina's economic development.

(3) Theatres of cold war were specifically in asian region esp. Indo-China region where China remain neutral led to retreating of USSR.

(4) ~~After~~ In 1970s, China stiarted liberalizing its economy which led to USSR being only torch-bearer of communism in true spirit.

Thus weakening of USSR & its experiment of communism & became dead policy, the one of reason ~~of~~ its can be said China's neutrality.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** History has disproved the prediction that democracy would not succeed in India. In this context, critically assess the achievements and challenges of democracy in India since Independence. **(250 WORDS) 15**

इतिहास ने इस भविष्यवाणी को नकार दिया है कि भारत में लोकतंत्र सफल नहीं होगा। इस संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के उपरांत भारत में लोकतंत्र की उपलब्धियों और चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक आकलन कीजिए।

- Western scholars were quite skeptical about the India being democracy against the backdrop of large population with high illiteracy, lack of resources etc. They had predicted about failure of Indian democracy in shorter span. Yet, 70 yrs of democratic India is not only successful but also become exemplary at global platform. with achievements & challenges ahead.

Achievements -

(1) Establishment of equal political rights through fundamental rights, periodic elections and laws.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Development of various laws & institutions.

→ ~~NC~~ National commission of SCs, STs, linguistic minorities.

- NHRC, CIC etc.

(3) Maintaining the independence of autonomous institutions like Judiciary, Election commission, UPSC, SPSC, CAG etc.

(4) Development of political institutions like PRIs.

(5) Reservation of women in PRIs.

(6) Improvement of social dvpt parameters - health & education parameters → Improvement in ~~age~~ life expectancy, Improvement in literacy rate

(7) Growth of economy with growing colors. with rising service sector.

(8) Rising prominence of soft power like culture in International relations



(9) self sufficiency in agriculture

(10) Maintained

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges -

(A) Political -

- Maintaining balance between 3 pillars of government.
- resolution of federal dispute
- strengthening of PRIs.

(B) Social -

- Empowerment of women, disabled and backward section.
- Communalism, Casteism,
- ~~regionalism~~ militancy, LWE.

(C) Economic

- poverty, unemployment despite of economic growth.
- productivity of agriculture
- —"— of manufacturing sector.
- diversifying services.
- strengthening of financial institutions.

(4) International



- WTO disputes



- unresolved Kashmir
- Cross border terrorism

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**16.** Enumerate the key issues faced by working women in contemporary Indian society and the steps taken by the government to address them. Also, critically examine the key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. **(250 WORDS) 15**

समकालीन भारतीय समाज में कामकाजी महिलाओं द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली प्रमुख मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, मातृत्व लाभ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

- With the increasing women workforce, there are rising key issues faced by women in the society -

① ~~Security~~ -

① safety issues -

- harassment at workplace
- risk ~~of~~ for life & dignity during commuting.

② capability

- doubt over capability
- assigning 2nd grade work

③ lower pay than male counterparts

- highlighted in all layers and sectors of economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ work-life balance -
- have to handle dual responsibility (office & home both)
- ~~ma~~ fear to lose job due to maternity and efficiency issues in critical times.

⑤ family support.
- can't be assured or sometime opposition is experienced.

Steps taken by government -

(1) Protection of women against sexual harassmout at workplace act, 2013
- ~~not limited~~
- even schools, colleges are covered
- multi layered grievance committee
- helpline -

(2) Minimum wages act -
- Equal pay in schemes MGNREGA & govt. jobs.

(3) ~~stringent~~ fast track court in cases of rapes

(4) Promotion of entrepreneurship



thr various schemes - 'Stand Up India' etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 -

(1) Expanded to Pvt. sector women too. organised aur unorganised

(2) for commissioning mother, 12 weeks of ML.

(3) maternity leave increased to 26 weeks.

(4) creche facility @ establishment of more than 50 employees.

Pros -

(1) took care of new mothers.

(2) expanded scope to benefit max. working women.

(3) commissioning adopting mothers are recognised.

(4) Creche facility.

Cons -

(1) didn't guarantee over loss of job over maternity.

(2) 'child birth' is highlighted as sole responsibility of mothers.

(3) Need to strengthen Inspection ~~for~~ of establishment ~~of~~ for implementation of provisions

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**17.** State the factors which have led to India being categorized as a water-stressed nation. Also, identify sustainable solutions for averting the crisis at hand. **(250 WORDS) 15**

उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत को एक जल-दबावग्रस्त राष्ट्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने की ओर अग्रसर किया है। साथ ही, इस संकट को टालने के लिए संधारणीय समाधानों की पहचान कीजिए।

- Water-crisis has become the acute problem for India. Various factors responsible-

(1) Population growth-

Limited water resources are not sufficient for rising population

(2) Increased needs -

The growth of industrialisation, agricultural utilization and increased domestic use aggravate the issue.

(3) Water management-

- ~~Water~~
- Most of water received during monsoon flow to Bay of Bengal & unavailability in summer.
- Need of water harvesting.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Use of Water -

- Water is free of cost hence its use is observed carelessly.

(5) ~~Grow~~ Polluted rivers,

- Led to unavailability of pure water

(6) Exploitation of groundwater

- ~~Esp.~~ Led to lowering of ground-water table

(7) Regional imbalance of use as well as availability.

(8) Lack ~~of~~ responsible ~~a~~ use by household & industry

(9) Lack of recycle facilities.

(10) ~~Po~~ Absence of government laws & regulations.

Solutions -

(1) Creating laws regarding the water resources, sharing etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

e.g. suggestions by Mihir shah committee

(2) Strict observance of groundwater exploitation

(3) Metering in areas maximum possible.

(4) Emphasis in water use efficiency and recycling facility in industries

(5) Check on water poflution

(6) Link canal projects to capture maximum rainfall in river basins.

(7) Intensifying watershed projects esp. rural areas.

(8) Awareness compaigns regarding use of water.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** Arresting the deterioration of soil health is key to achieve food security. Discussing the regional variations in soil quality, mention some measures taken by the government for its improvement. **(250 WORDS) 15**

मृदा स्वास्थ्य के ह्रास की रोकथाम खाद्य सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। मृदा की गुणवत्ता में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं पर चर्चा करते हुए, सरकार द्वारा इसके सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

- 'Soil' is an important component for agriculture. ~~A~~ Due to increasing population pressure, to achieve food security, it has become imperative to focus on productivity of agriculture.

Soil provides micro-, macro nutrients, water to the plants. Thus, productivity of plant heavily dependent upon the soil.

The Govt. of India has taken some measures as following -

In India, we find the variation in soil type, its grade and quality therefore ~~in~~ various region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Alluvial soil
② Black soil
③ Red & yellow soil
④ Saline soil.

① Alluvial soil -

- This type of soil is found in the gangetic plain made up of 'alluvium' have poor water holding.
- This is most fertile soil rich in potash ; poor in ~~potassium~~ phosphorus
- The region is leading producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane.

② Black soil.

- This soil found basaltic region of deccan
- Rich in potash & poor in phosphorus
- cotton cultivation due to water holding capacity
- Also food crops like jowar, oilseeds.

③ Red & yellow soil

- High iron content
- poor in ~~bo~~ potassium & phosphorus



- can be improved by adding nutrients

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Saline soil -

- soil salinity has become problem in the areas of green revolution
- quality can be improved by addition of Gypsum.

Various measures -

(I) SOIL HEALTH CARD scheme -

- soil testing facility made available to farmers once in 3 yrs
- advising use of fertilisers depending upon condition

(II) Neeranchal yojana

- Per drop more crop.
- Efficient use of water & fertilizer thr drip irrigation.

(III) 'Medh pe Pedh'

- to prevent soil erosion to protect soil cover. and nutrient retention.

(IV) Promotion of Organic fertilizers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon: **15**

निम्नलिखित परिघटनाओं और भारतीय मानसून पर उनके प्रभाव का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए:

(a) ENSO (एन्सो)

(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (मेडेन-जूलियन दोलन)

(c) Indian Ocean Dipole (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव)

(a) ENSO -

- EL NINO + SOUTHERN Oscillation
- It is phenomenon ~~in~~ of pacific ocean-atmospheric region.
- El Nino → unusual warming of pacific coast of Peru
- SO → seasurface temperature difference between two sides of equatorial pacific ocean.

* Influence on Monsoon -

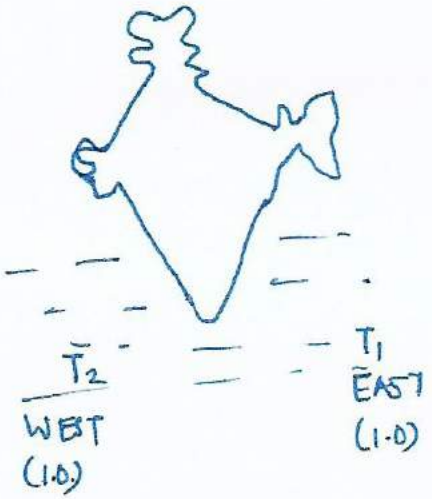
- Phenomenon observed once in 7-8 yrs.
- Led to ~~draught in~~ delay of monsoon
- or weakening of monsoon.
- ① draught in India, Australia
  ② floods in china.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b) Madden-Jullian Oscillation (MJO)

(c) Indian Ocean dipole - (ICD)

It is difference between SST in the Indian ocean in Western & Eastern side.




$T_1$ = Sea-surface temperature (SST) in eastern side of Indian ocean

$T_2$ = SST in western side of Indian ocean

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Condition (1) $T_2 > T_1$

- Indian monsoon is stronger & gives high rainfall in subcontinent.

Condition (2) $T_1 > T_2$

- Indian monsoon ~~de~~ gets deflected and led to delay & weakening of monsoon.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**20.** Despite tropical areas being the major emitters of CFCs, the phenomenon of ozone hole formation is largely confined to polar areas and that too over the Antarctic and in early spring. Elaborate. **(250 WORDS) 15**

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों के CFCs के प्रमुख उत्सर्जक होने के बावजूद, ओजोन छिद्र निर्माण की परिघटना मुख्य रूप से ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित है और वह भी बसंत ऋतु के प्रारंभ में अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

- Chloro fluro carbons (CFCs) are major reason of ozone layer depletion and $O_3$ hole formation over polar areas.

Conditions which led to formation of $O_3$ hole -

(1) ~~Polar stratospheric clouds~~ ✓ (PSC)

(2) ~~- At equatorial region~~

- In the season of spring, there is cloud formation over polar region in stratosphere.
- Such clouds are not found in equatorial region.
- CFCs are blown away with wind towards poles

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- These clouds provide base to CFC to react with atmospheric ozone & break it into oxygen molecules.

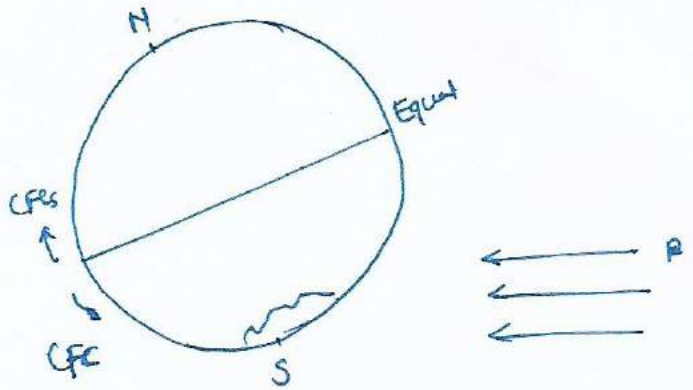
② Antarctic region -

→ Antarctic is surrounded by ocean which supplies ~~to~~ the moisture for cloud formation

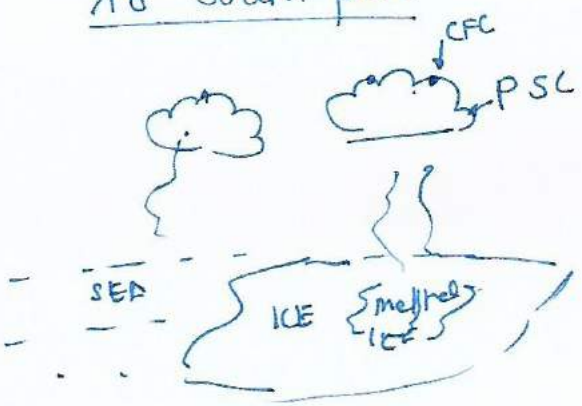
→ Albedo of ice led to reflection of sun rays in atmosphere leading to rise in temperature & favourable condⁿ for cloud formation.

③ spring season - initiates the vapourisatⁿ of sea water as well as melted ice of Antarctica.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)




At south pole




$$CFC + O_3 \rightarrow CFO + O_2 + O$$

$$CFC + O + O_3 \rightarrow CFC + 2O_2 + O_2.$$

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | Trupti Ankush Dhodmise | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 23528 |
| Center | PUNE (ONLINE) | Date | 5/07/18 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   bl eachl i zu gSa/xsth vkSfgUnh eaNi sgSa
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   lHkh i zu vfuok; Zgl S
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   lHkh i zu ds vad ml ds lkeus fn, x, gSa
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने हैं, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugha feysaxs
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना pkfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर iqfrdk esa[kkyh NksM+s gq, i"B ;k ml ds vaprevious dks i"V : i ls dkVk tkuk pkfg,A

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

**1.**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**5.**

**6.**

**All the Best**

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** 10

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

- Opposition, in parliamentary form of government, is a group of members of legislature who are not the part of ~~executi~~ supporters of executive. ~~As~~ It plays important role to run the democracy.

~~Various~~ (1) Members of opposition ask the questions to the executive regarding the policies of government.

(2) It asks for various motions like adjournment motion, calling attention motion to pay attention of government for important ~~que~~ problems in the country.

(3) ~~A~~ It is good check for the government's hasty legislation

(4) It criticises the various policies & actions of government & held it responsible.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) As a part of committees, it checks for substantive question of legislation.

(6) As a part of committees like estimate, public alc committee, it checks for expenditure of public money by the government.

(7) ~~A~~ It also point out the launaes of ruling government in foreign policies or International law.

Hence, opposition checks the possibility of tyranny by the rulers. Thus it is neccessary condition for successful democracy.

Opposition in UK parliament forms the shadow cabinet. Members of shadow cabinet are counterpart to the members of real cabinet and also ~~gi~~ a ready option of the alternative government.

Thus, ~~each member of~~ every minister is indirectly responsible to shadow minister. It brings about the ~~personal~~ minute overseeing over the government functionary.

By seeing its efficiency, ~~we~~ it can't be

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**2.** Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Fu~~ Article 32 & 226 of the constitution are described as basic structure by supreme court. They deals with the remedy for violation of fundamental rights of citizens

Nature of writs included in Art 32 & 226 :-

(1) They are sacrosanct and can't be taken away in any circumstances.

(2) They can be asked for the violation of fundamental rights by ~~government~~ state and private entities in some cases. like Art 15, 17 :-

(3) Equally applicable to all citizens except Police, military.

(4) ~~of~~ Some are instruction to lower courts only e.g. Certiorari, Prohibition

(5) some writs are issued against the government - Mandamus, ~~Prohibi~~ Quo Warranto

(6) Some are issued against Pvt. ~~Ind~~ entities too e.g. Habeas Corpus

(7) High court can issue writs under Art. 226, for the violation of ~~of~~ non-fundamental rights too.

Habeas corpus
certiorari
Mand
Prohibition
Q.

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Significance of writs -

(1) They check for the arbitrary actions of organs of the state.

(2) They ensure for inviolability of fundamental rights of citizens.

(3) They ensure effective balance between action of the state & claims of the citizen.

(4) the strive for the justice to be ensured for citizens.

For the large democracy like India, such prerogative writs are the need to realize the free citizen in letter & spirit. Hence Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has called Art. 32 as Heart & soul of constitution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** 10

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) AYOG is a successor of planning commission established by present government.

Objectives of NITI AYOG -

(1) It acts as 'think tank' to advise the government for pursuing actions regarding socio economic development.

(2) Spirit of co-operative federalism, as states have their say in the constitution of NITI AYOG.

(3) Expertise of various fields are welcomed to give valuable, critical, technical inputs for successful implementation of govt. scheme.

(4) Advise for resource ~~a~~consolidation & resource efficiency.

(5) Carry out various research ~~for matching~~

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~~with respect~~ in comparison to international standards & practices.

Performance of NITI AYOG -

(1) Till now, acted as valuable guide for the government at centre & state.

(2) Designing of various schemes like -
MUDRA, JAN-DHAN, PMFSB, Aspirational district etc.

(3) Carried out wide research & published reports regarding the status of economy & development

Measures to for more effectiveness -

(1) Inclusion of more members ~~of~~ from civil society - NGOs,

(2) Integration with digital platforms of various ministeries to ~~precise~~ have real-time inputs & analysis.

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4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. (150 words) 10

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Art. 356 of Indian Constitution deals with the emergency provisions in the states, known as 'President's rule', due to failure of constitutional machinery.

It's been criticised for inappropriate frequent use by Central Executive. Hence, it is needed to develop & maintain conventions for proper use.

In the famous case of S.R. Bommai ~~vs state~~ supreme court has framed out the some guidelines for imposition of President's rule –

(1) The application of Art. 356 should not be arbitrary.

(2) Floor test should be carried out in the assembly according to provisions laid.

(3) Though ~~governor's~~ advise by the centre to President is not subject to judicial scrutiny, the material behind the advise

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

can be asked to produce before court.

S.R. Bommai Case has given many clear provisions regarding the imposition of President's rule in 1994. Since, then there is drop in the ocurences of arbitrary imposition.

However, still the tendency of centre to ~~impo~~ invoke Art. 356 harms the autonomy of states despite judicial instructions.

Hence, it is now need of the hour to chalk out the conventions by consensus in spirit of co-operative federalism.

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5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** 10

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Press & Media are known as fourth estate of democratic state like India. so, the harmony between Press & Government is necessary to run the democracy.

Role of Press is to criticise constructively the policies, actions of government. It act like Feedback mechanism for correction in state machinery.

However, it seen that the government use to curb the freedom of press by invoking arbitrary actions against Press.

Viceversa, Press also ~~fait~~ seemed to be failed to act as an impartial critique and become puppet in hands of political aspirants.

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So, it has become necessary that government & Press should acknowledge eachother's role, boundaries of actions. for welfare of citizens as whole.

Press can bring about the launch of implementation of policies of government and government can strive for the correction. for. e.g. Various Press news ~~brought~~ reported about the delayed payment in MGNREGA which led to adoption of payment in bank accounts of beneficiaries in real-time basis.

Similarly, government can restrict itself to curb the freedom of Press to have proper appraisal of its governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** **10**

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In recent past, the network of Self Help Groups (SHGs) has helped poor women in rural & urban areas to access credit, build up small business and come out of poverty.

However, the growth of small business run by SHGs are not able to evolve as viable business enterprises.

Reasons -

1. Skills in limited sector - household related activities.
2. Poor market access as well as lack in marketing mechanism.
3. Branding of products under various laws is not carried out by all groups.
4. Quality control procedures need to be standardised.
5. Lack of consistency of members participation due to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

household activities.

⑥ ~~Frag~~ Unwillingness of groups to consolidate their business for cost-effectiveness.

⑦ Politically motivated; rather than entrepreneur approach hence less professionalism.

solutions -

① Training for upgradation of skills in ~~o~~ running businesses as well as adoption of new skills for other sectors like sanitary vending m/c., industry supplies.

② Direction regarding marketing, branding, packaging & quality control.

③ Promotion of formation large business by consolidation

④ CSR help can be essential to bring out professionalism.

Thus by following ~~di~~ multi-dimensional approach twin goals of rural growth & women entrepreneurship can be achieved.

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7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

- Higher Education has been one of the neglected area of human development till recent past.

While ~~NIT~~ IITs, NITs, IIMs are given prominence; universities in states are not focussed leading to deterioration of quality education and mushrooming of ~~under~~ poor performing colleges in states impacting human capital.

Situation of state universities

1. Lack of infrastructure – Laboratories, Libraries, classrooms etc.
2. Lack of trained professors.
3. Exam-oriented approach of teaching
4. Less emphasis on demand of job market
5. Poor quality of research.
6. Poor performance of examinations – from conduct to paper-checking

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(7) Less auditing of colleges & universities by NAAC.

By latest report, only 20% of universities & 40% of colleges have been audited by the NAAC till now.

For improvement of quality higher education, Rashtriya Uchtar shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been launched.

Significance -

(1) Improvement in infrastructure by excess grants and aid to colleges.

(2) Training of teaching professionals.

(3) standardising the curriculum according to need of present

(4) Improvement in examination pattern & standard

(5) Improvement in Gross Enrollment Ratio is expected., especially girl enrollment.

Higher Education is important for the proper orientation of youth ~~in response to~~ to utilise the demographic dividend.

RUSA is the ~~a~~ step in the right direction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

- 73rd constitutional Amendment paved way for the ~~rep~~ 1/3rd representation of women in rural self-government bodies.

Role played by PRIs for women –

(1) Acknowledged the need of participation of women in governance.

(2) 33% in general and 50% representation of women in some states led to enhanced participation of women in overall

(3) Highlighted women & child specific issues

(4) Improvement in health & education related indicators by successful implementation of SBM, BBBP. etc.

~~(5)~~

(5) Capacity building of women members

(6) Leadership improvement and ~~creating~~ paving way for women leaders to develop for state & centre level politics.

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However, due to patriarchal mindset like sarpanch - Pati, yet active partici-pation of women is like a mirage.

strong measures are needed for it like -

(1) Video Recordings to meetings of bodies to ensure women representatives' presence

(2) Capacity building through Gram-Swaraj Abhiyan

(3) Training regarding functioning of bodies and importance

(4) Making them aware regarding accounting ~~of~~ and audit procedures of bodies to curb corruption and channelising resources.

(5) Awareness through Media and

(6) Encouragement by political parties.

As a half of population of country, it is imperative to run it by women with the same vigour as that of men. ~~Hence~~ If the quality measures are implemented we can realize the real gender equality and democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**9.** What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** **10**

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Strategic autonomy is an approach adopted by a country to decide and execute the foreign policy & actions irrespective of influence of other countries, as well as, making coalition without any ideological imperative or permanency, rather according to national interest.

After Non-Aligned policy of cold war India is following path of 'strategic Autonomy'. It has kept good relation with USA, Russia or China ~~by enhanc~~ for the purpose national interest accordingly

Benefits

① It helped to access the resources according to need.
for e.g. Crude oil petroleum from gulf countries while buying defence equipment from Israel.

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② Building the ~~mult~~ relations with all leading economies & integrating ~~wt~~ for globalisation.

③ forming coalitions at multilateral foras like WTO, UN.
eg. India & china are in dispute with US at WTO while US is supportive of UNSC membership for India in the background of opposition from China.

④ ~~security~~ Ensuring the security of wide Indian diaspora.

⑤ ~~M~~ Becoming a prime mover of anti-terrorism agenda.

At the same time, ~~it~~ policy of strategic autonomy has made it tight-rope walk for India to execute diplomacy

① Balancing the relationship with ~~th~~ Russia Vis-a-Vis USA.

② Maintaining a stance regarding Palestine issue w.r.t. Israel.

③ Voting against Sri Lankan atrocities at UN, in the background of soft neighbourhood policy.



However, as an aspirant of global leader, India has to reach wise decision by adapting strategic autonomy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**10.** IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

IBSA is a grouping of India, Brazil and south Africa as a form of South-South co-operation; while BRICS is a grouping of Brazil, India, Russia, India, China, S.Africa as a reflection of leading emerging economies.

After the end of cold war, the countries willing for multi-polar global order adopted a path of multialignment India is not the exception. IBSA & BRICA are important grouping for India with salient differences.

IBSA is vocal grouping at various multiplateral fora like UN, WTO for the defence of interest of southern developing countries.

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~~IBSA~~
BRICS is formed in the interest of economic development of 5 emerging economies against the measures of financial institutions like IMF, WB promoted by developed countries.

IBSA has made multiple collaborations in the field of agriculture, health, education for co-operation. It has formed the IBSA fund of $1 Billion for the same purpose.

BRICS has led to the formation of New Development Bank for cost-efficient financial ~~aid~~ loans for infrastructural development of countries.

Thus the formation of IBSA & BRICS are the way for India to strive for development via multi-alignment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

- Alternate Dispute Redressal Mechanisms are the mechanism different from conventional judicial organs for conflict resolution in civil proceedings.

Various Modes of ADRs

1. Arbitration
2. Reconciliation
3. Mediation
4. Lok Adalats etc.

These are the modes in which the ~~the~~ civil society - NGOs, retired judicial officers take part.

Also for special category of conflict various ~~regular~~ legal mechanism has been framed out. For e.g. Arbitration & Reconciliation Act for conflict resolution in corporate sector of domestic & foreign litigants.

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Problems faced by ADRs -

① No penal provisions in respect of breach of award.

② Less confidence of people on ADR than conventional judiciary

③ Lack of availability of mediators on civil society

④ Appeals ~~of to~~ channelized to normal courts, hence ~~pro~~ question of effective awards.

⑤ Less awareness among people regarding recourse to ADRs

⑥ Poor penetration of ADR mechanism in spatial sense.

⑦ Lack of qualitative input & skills in case of technical type of disputes.

Though ADRs are seemed to be less effective, it is possible to take corrective measures ~~to~~ for their sustenance & success.

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Measures -

① Implementation of Arbitration & Reconciliation Act in letter & spirit.

② Regularising lok Adalats ~~and making~~

③ penal provision for breach of award.

~~④ Making award with~~

④ Setting of standard procedures for conduct of ADR mechanism so that they become objective & further litigation can be avoided.

⑤ Generating awareness among people. ~~re~~ and encouraging recourse to ADRs.

Indian Judiciary is burdened with high amount of litigations. Hence, the enhancement of ADRs has become necessary to reduce it and making speedy & effective judicial procedure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

- Indian Judiciary as well as quasi-judiciary authorities like Tribunals are equipped with power to punish for the contempt of court.

Reasons behind it -

① To make judicial ~~ary~~ awards & orders more effective and make the stakeholders accountable to it.

② To ensure the sanctity of judgements

③ To enhance the respect towards the judiciary

④ To check the behaviour of stakeholders so that others would also be prohibited from commiting ~~the mistake~~ the contempt.

However, its ~~to~~ frequent use of courts ~~at~~ have become questionable

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and subject to ~~relook~~ review.

In recent past, the punishment of contempt of court has been awarded ~~with~~ arbitrary & high frequency. It has been targetted majorly towards the executive authorities of the state. The burden of judiciary has led to pressure on judicial officers to expedite and these ~~need~~ demand for frequent response from the stakeholders.

However, due to lack of judicial knowledge, sense of apathy and poor expectation from judiciary led to contempt from stakeholders.

This can be addressed by taking various measures –

① Tele-witnessing (use of video-conferencing tools),
e-documentation, e-noticing

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② Mechanism for reviewing the judicial awards and orders.

③ Increasing the communication channel between executive & judiciary to avoid contempt by govt authorities

④ Making awareness among stakeholders

⑤ Use of ~~contempt~~ punishment against contempt without arbitrary notion and sparingly.

Though, it is necessary to retain punitive power of judiciary for maintaining its honour, its equally important to ~~channelize~~ bring about the corrections ~~in~~ to avoid denting its image.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** **15**

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

Criminalisation of politics include increased participation of crime convicts in politics, use of gun & money power, recourse to unethical practices in political processes.

To maintain the purity of ~~dem~~ politics for healthy democracy, supreme court & election commission have played important role.

Role of supreme court -

① Barring ~~crimier~~ convicts from fighting elections.

② Declaring 'asking for votes on basis of caste & religion' unconstitutional.

③ ordering NOTA application ~~for~~ as a symbol of denial ~~of~~ to ~~et~~ uneligible candidates.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of Election Commission

① ~~Stri~~ Devising Model code of conduct (MCC) and its strict implementation during election.

② Barring the candidates from election for fraudulent practices for. e.g. Recent disqualification of BJP ministers from MP for false declaration of asset.

③ Maintained peaceful election maximum possible.

④ Use of EVMs for authentic election process.

⑤ strict adherence to laws & rules against the election crimes.

Along with supreme Court & Election commission, role of Media has become necessary. by —

① Reporting to ~~crime~~ election crimes regularly.

② Avoidance of paid news.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Check on political actors regarding false declarations.

④ Bringing awareness among people regarding profiles of candidates, and their responsibilities to not fell prey to unethical practices like money for voting etc.

As a democratic country, elections are necessary to be conducted in free, fair and pure manner. In this context, role of SC, EC and media become important to uphold the sanctity of politics as whole.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** 15

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

National commission of Minorities (NCM) is an legal institution formed for the welfare of minorities in India.

Mandate of NCM -

① To review the safeguards, legal provisions for the overall development of minorities

② To take cognizance of grievances of minorities and suggest corrective actions for it.

③ To suggest measures for development of socio-economic indicators of minorities.

④ It has rights of civil court to access the inputs for its conduct.

However, there are different challenges faced by NCM while conducting its role.

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Challenges -

(1) Lack of manpower with adequate skill
(2) for executing official duties.

(2) Its awards are not binding to govt, hence it is 'toothless tiger'

(3) Annual report presented to President is not discussed in the legislature.

(4) Lack of ~~coherent~~ coordination among different stakeholders i.e. members from diff. religions.

(5) Not able to act impartially, coming out of shadow of religious politics.

(6) Lack of data, quality research for implementation of schemes, programme with efficiency.

~~Yet~~, Thus there is need to improve the performance of commission by taking following measures —

(1) Presentation of annual report in the legislature to be made compulsorily

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(2) Equipping with adequate ~~man~~ and skilled manpower.

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(3) Provisions of punitive power in

(4) Maintaining autonomy of NCM by making it constitutional and providing the fair ~~election~~ nomination process on the ground of other autonomous bodies.

As a secular state, we need to ensure, the representative ~~on of~~ body of minorities should ~~to~~ be effective and ~~impar~~ impartial to realize to harmony at executive level of state along with society.

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**15.** The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Bureaucracy in India is known as 'steel frame of governance'. The reforms in bureaucracy is much debated ~~and~~ but poorly implemented thing. Government of India has decided to open up position ~~of~~ at senior level in bureaucracy through lateral entry.

Benefits of this decisions -

① Access to best talent of various sector to the government and utilization of them as good input.

② Adoption of standard practices in corporate sector can be seen.

③ Professionalism based upon cost-effective motive can be induced which is the ~~s~~ feature of private sector.

④ Healthy competition among lateral &

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direct recruitees can be seen to achieve best performance.

However, lateral entry can not be seen as an only panacea for the ills in bureaucratic framework. There are too many other problems that need to be addressed - Like -

① Deep rooted corruption -

② corruption in the form of money and power is deep rooted at every level and organ of the bureaucracy. This needs the transparent and robust accountability mechanism with aid of digital penetration.

② Efficiency of manpower -

Bureaucracy is staffed with low-skilled, underskilled manpower, thus need of training and capacity building to enhance the efficiency of offices

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③ Bringing professionalism -

By adopting standard practices like office management, data management cost-benefit analysis, the professionali--sm can be improved.

④ Feedback Mechanism -

It can be ~~as~~ implemented at all level to address the grievances as well as identifying the appraisal etc.

⑤ Standardising the promotion, pay hike on the basis of performance rather than seniority.

Thus, the bureaucracy ~~reforms~~ demand multidimensional approach than only focussing at Sr level induction. It needs strong political as well as bureaucratic will to implement the essential reforms for the sake of good governance.

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**16.** Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** **15**

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

NITI AYOG has devised the programme of 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme (TADP) for the development of backward districts of the country.

It has been framed out for the development of 49 socio-economic indicators of the district in the 5 broad sectors like Agriculture, Health & Nutritim, Education, Financial Inclusion, Skill improvement & Entreprenewship.

NITI AYOG has chalked out the framework for implementation of various government schemes and programmes intensively in these districts. The districts have been selected from each state, as lowest scorer of socio-economic indicators like literacy rate, malnutrition, etc.

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Novelty in (TADP) -

(1) It has identified backward districts as 'aspirational' and brought them to the center of implementation framework.

(2) Responsibility of implementation is vested upon the district administration as 'Prabhari'.

(3) Emphasis on human development indicators.

(4) In the spirit of co-operative federalism as well as competitive federalism

(5) Healthy competition among districts. for achieving the ranks over performance.

(6) Targeted ~~to~~ implementation of key schemes like Swaechh Bharat Mission, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, National Health Mission, MGNRA etc.

(7) Identification of beneficiaries and targetted delievery of services are main agenda.

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Thus, with the TADP, Govern-
-ment is striving for bringing equitable development across sectors.

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**17.** How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** **15**

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

- Milennium Development Goals (MDG) ~~are~~ were adopted by India in sync with the other countries at the start of 21st century under the aegis of UNDP. We have adopted 8 MDGs across many sectors, out of which, health was important one.

There is reduction in child mortality, maternal mortality, improvement in ~~met~~-nutrition indices and improved sex ratio at birth

However, ~~th~~ India could not meet its targets as decided on the adoption of MDG, specially with respect TB and vector borne disease control. It could somehow improve in some diseases indicator like AIDS.

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In 2015, India has adopted the sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including ~~&~~ targets for health at ~~all~~ many fronts. to achieve till 2030.

The SDG goals include achieving targets ~~under~~ of

① Improving child mortality & malnutrition indicators.

② Improving women & adolescent health

③ Improvement in vector borne diseases indicator.

④ Improving indices for TB, AIDS etc.

⑤ Reduction in penetration of non-communicable diseases like diabetes, cancer etc.

For meeting these goals, India need wide resources and capacity.

(1) Lack of provision of enough budget expenditure in proportion to GDP. India is poor performer in provision for health to GDP ratio below 2%.

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(2) Lack of infrastructure in public govt. hospitals -

(3) Lack of medicine professionals - poor doctor to people ratio. as compared to other countries.

(4) Lack of medical institutions and standard of these institutions

(5) Poor insurance penetration and high out of pocket expenditure.

(6) Lack of awareness among people regarding pre-health regular checkup, less fitness consciousness.

Thus, India needs to strive for revolutionary efforts in health sector like SBM, so that the healthy and efficient demography can come to fruition.

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**18.** What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** **15**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

- Foreign Right Act, 2006 was enacted to recognize the rights of tribals living in the Forest over forestland and forest-resources.

Various rights were acknowledged as -

(1) Forest dwellers were given rights of land by patas for cultivation

(2) their rights over resources ~~were~~ like tendu, ~~bee~~, timber, honey etc were recognized and given livelihood opportunities by collection of forest resources

(3) Acquisition of land for projects of government and private were made subject to approval of Gramsabha

(4) Unit of implemention of schemes were

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made 'hamlets' rather 'village'.

(5) Application of PESA act made subject to State Administration's approval.

However, there have been gaps in the implementation of community forest rights & community forest resources rights like-

(1) Their right to reside were denied by the provisions ~~of~~ (conflicting) of National forest., esp. with respect to buffer zone.

(2) Patas do right to land were not distributed completely yet.

(3) Conflict over collection of resources with forest authorities.

(4) Acquisition of land has been made by violation of FRA provision. for e.g. land for Vedanta Steel plant, ~~Po~~

Thus, rights of tribals were not realised in spirit. This led to under-development of community as well as alienation.

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So, there is need to take corrective measures.

(1) Distribution of land titles 'Patas' should be expedited.

(2) Identification of forest dwellers to minimize conflicts.

(3) ~~Land Pro~~ Strengthening Gram Sabhas and people's participation through mobilization with help of NGOs.

(4) Identification of zones of residence, cultivation in the forest.

(5) Sensitization of stakeholders regarding tribal rights.

Thus, with numerative corrective actions, assimilation of tribals need to be taken place in Indian democracy and hence it should be adressed urgently.

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**19.** Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

With the end of cold-war, India-US relations have been reinforced speedily and qualitatively.

The co-operation has been seen in many sectors like trade, investment, defence, nuclear energy, space, capacity building etc.

The trade has been increased in such a way that India has surplus and intensity is seen in service sector

High-level visits occured frequently and important agreements like LEMOA (Logistic Exchange Memorandum of Agreement) took place symbolising deeper aspiration of co-operation.

However, on the flip side, there are too many differences ~~are~~ ~~between~~ in the bilateral relations which have become stumbling block for improvement.

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~~For eg~~

(1) At WTO, India & US are litigating ~~to~~ on various issues like solar panels issue, public stockholding, agricultural subsidies., patents, etc.

(2) There are differences over the bilateral investment clauses in treaties

(3) U.S. alleges India for the violation of patent, specifically pharmaceutical sector.

(4) There are differences over geo-political ~~d~~ issues like Syria, Palestine etc.

(5) US proximity with Pakistan is the trouble for India.

(6) US' increased emphasis on 'America 1st policy', anti-immigration, H-1 B visa policy is cause of concern considering large diaspora of India in USA.

Yet, the relations are on the path of convergence sidelining ~~such~~ the differences.

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(1) China's rise has led to go for deeper co-operation. LEMOA gives an impression of strong security cooperation in the long run.

(2) There are negotiations on BECA, COMCOSA agreements

(3) US is apprehensive on India's efforts for stable Afghanistan.

(4) Service sector and diaspora has become the ~~g~~ part of deeper integration among both countries.

Thus, whatever may be the differences, ~~inter~~ domestic factors and external geo-politics demand the greater Indo-US cooperation and it is visible.

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**20.** Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

**(250 words) 15**

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India-Israel relations has recently completed 25 years of bilateral relations.

There is a strong co-operation between both countries regarding Agriculture, Water management, energy, defence, research & development etc

However, both countries do not share similar ~~situal~~ national security situations, vision ~~of~~ or any common enmity. ~~Th~~ ~~ó Hence, it is said that~~

~~th~~ (1) India has threats of ~~oterr~~ Pak-sponsored terrorism, insurgency, China's ~~His~~ presence in Indian ocean, border dispute along with ~~food~~ certain aspects of human insecurity like nutrition, health, education

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whereas Israel struggle for its existence ~~an~~ lying in the muslim major Arab countries.

(2) India believes in peaceful conflict resolution while Israel is offensive for sake of its national interest.

(3) Pakistan or China factors does not ~~determine~~ appears prominent in the case of Israel.

~~Thus~~, Whereas, India finds Israel the most reliable defence weapon supplier and crucial defence partner.

Thus, on the point of security, India and Israel find very limited sphere of co-operation for strategic reapproachment.

Yet, with ~~uncer~~ increased uncertainty of geopolitics has compressed the boundaries of countries and it led the emergence of opportunities for working in direction of deep strategic partenership

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(1) ~~With~~ Due to high oil dependency on Gulf, its stability is crucial for India. India ~~(2)~~ can lead for peaceful co-existence in the region.

(2) Increased threat of global terrorism and possibility of militarisation of cyber space demand for the greater co-operation.

(3) Environmental insecurity is the area where Israel can help India to build capacity to sustain in case of future threats e.g. efficient agriculture, water management.

(4) India's Leading space sector offer multitude of opportunity for Israel.

Thus, India-Israel strategic reapproachment ~~can~~ is possible not by identifying common enemy or views but by finding common areas ~~of~~ for future prosperity

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | TRUPTI DHODMISE | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 23528 |
| Center | PUNE (ONLINE) | Date | 17/07/18 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** blesa chl iz'u ¼ vaxszth vkSj fgUnh esa Nis gSaA
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   lHkh iz'u vfuok;Z gSaA
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   lkzR;sd iz'u@Hkkx ds vad mlds lkeus fn, x, gSaA
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्;e esa fy[ks tkus pkfg, ftldk mYys[k आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugha feysaxsA
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना pkfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर iqfLrdk esa [kkyh NksM+k gqvk i`"B ;k mlds va'k dks Li"V :i ls dkVk tkuk pkfg,A

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

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1. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को संधारणीय रूप से बढ़ाने में कई चुनौतियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

Renewable energy is avenue for harnessing energy which will address the rising needs due to global demand as well as in the context of environmental challenges.

India has high potential for the production of renewable energy due to abudance of sunlight, wind, water etc. However ther challenges to harness its full potential are -

(1) Inadequate technology for setting up energy plants
(2) Inadequate funds & resources
(3) Irregular supply of sunlight, water.
(4) Unskilled labour & operatives.
(5) Issues of land, environment
(6) Regulations of government
(7) Lack of private sector enthusiasm

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(8) costly energy production, hence high pricing

(9) Technology and material need to be imported as not locally available, thus increase its cost.

Solutions –

(1) Government role -

– Imperative to set the regulation and assuring incentives through schemes, programmes ~~like~~ e.g. National solar Mission etc

(2) Public private partnership.

(3) Research & Development

(4) Capacity Building – e.g. 'Saur Mitra'

(5) Data collection & Management regarding availability of input resources

(6) International Co-operation. e.g. International – solar Alliance

(7) Awareness

Considering the quest of energy and cost of conventional resource, we need to switch to mission-mode for accelerating renewable energy

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2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds.

**(150 words) 10**

हाल ही में, भारत में शहरी विकास का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई नीतियां और संकेतक वर्तमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। नगरपालिका बंधपत्रों (म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड) के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

As per study, By 2030, India is going to have 50% of its population in urban areas, this necessitates the sustainable & responsive Urban Development.

Government of India has come up with schemes like Smart Cities Mission, ~~Urban~~ AMRUT, PRASAD etc schemes.

However, nature of development requires high amount of fund & resources to fulfil the objectives.

Along with Central & state assistance, emphasis is being given for raising the financial resources by Urban Local Bodies, themselves through consolidation of property tax, water tax and municipal bonds etc.

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Municipal Bonds are the financial debt instruments which be raised by financially sound Urban Local Body.

Through this instrument, the Local government can raise the fund from market. It will give benefits -

(1) Meeting the urgent needs for development

(2) Pressing for higher efficiency

(3) Effective allocation of resources.

(4) ~~Wt~~ Autonomy for ULB to raise & utilise the resources.

~~How~~ For this, the ULBs are being rated by agencies such as CRISIL etc. e.g. Bangalore, Pune, Indore have been rated and initiated raising funds.

~~The~~ Further, the capacity building, guidance & training in financial area is needed for ULB to augment benefits of such schemes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

कई मुद्दों के लगातार अवरोध बने रहने से भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी 'वित्तीय रूप से अपवर्जित' है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है और हाल ही में सरकार तथा RBI द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

For the comprehensive human development, 'Financial inclusion' is crucial so that access to credit, saving facilities can be availed by individual, group or businesses for economic growth and development.

However, a large portion of 'rural india' is still excluded. The reasons are -

(1) Lack of banking in remote areas. in some area, postal branches are also not present.

(2) Financial illiteracy.

(3) Lack of awareness regarding the schemes such as Bank Saathi

(4) 'Savings' are rare in case of rural poor

(5) 'Credit' facility demand the lot of documentation which poor lack

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(6) Unwillingness of banks due to rising NPAs and stressed assets

Solutions -

(1) Increasing network of bank branches
- Mini branches
- Private partnerships,
- Bank Saathi, NGOs.

(2) Indian posts can ~~to~~ start agencing credit, saving for banks

(3) Making awareness regarding financial elements credits, savings

(4) NGOs can be involved to promote establishment of Self Help groups, entrepreneur.

(5) Banks to ~~be strictly~~ follow Priority Sector Lending

Measures by Government

(1) Bank Saathi

(2) ~~Post~~ Indian Postal Bank.

(3) Priority Sector Lending

(4) Jan - Dhan - Yojana.

(5) RBI has sold the stakes in NABARD for autonomy.

'Financial Inclusion' is important for ~~respect~~ human development. The proper implementation of schemes will ~~as~~ help to take poor out of poverty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'? Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting, highlight its status in India. **(150 words) 10**

'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन आरंभ करने के औचित्य की चर्चा करते हुए, भारत में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Accounting denotes the statement of profit & loss, assets & liabilities over certain period of time maintained by businesses & companies.

The environmental accounting replicates the concept in the ecological aspect. It counts the loss of ecological asset due to developmental projects and unwise use of natural resources.

For. e.g. Building of dam would lead to profit in terms of irrigation & watersupply, while loss in terms of felled trees, vanished biodiversity, environmental impact etc.

It would help to assess the cost-benefit analysis of any project before implementation so that rational

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decision can be taken.

This will help to conduct the quantitave analysis ~~or~~ i.e. supplements the empty allegations of loss of environ-ment.

In longer terms it will help to account compensatory afforestation and other ~~loss~~ compensatory activities to be taken in future.

Status in India -

India has started Environmental Impact Assessment since 2006. However, it is not followed in letter & spirit; very oftenly ignored.

For the sake of sustainable development, it is necessary to measure the impact of human activities over environment scientifically to chalk out well-devised policies

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5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The use of water is carried out in irrigation at highest proportion succeded by Industrial and household use.

For India's agricultural growth, access to irrigation is very important, as even about 50% of ~~to~~ arable land still not under irrigation.

To achieve acceleated food production and increase doubly farmers income by 2022, the irrigation is crucial aspect

However, the monsoon-dependency and current availability of water stored, ~~w~~ may not help to avail 100% utilization of irrigation facilities.

It is equally important to increase the water efficiency by various measures so that the water is wisely used

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and irrigation can be used efully.

Water efficiency denotes the use of water to harvest maximum crops per litre, reuse of treated water, avoiding the vapourization, etc.

Measures -

(1) To increase the less-water intensive crop production like pulses.

(2) Use of sprinklers than open supply.

(3) Use of scientific techniques for water use efficiency - eg. Israel technique.

(4) Farm ponds to be covered regularly to avoid vapourization (5) Water metering

Govt. schemes

(1) Neeranchal Yojana

(2) 'Per drop more crop'

(3) 'Soil health Card scheme

(4) Agricultural centres

(5) Incentives for sprinkler facilities

~~(6) Water metering etc.~~

Thus, need to make awareness of water as precious asset is important to implement measures religiously.

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6. For a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, there is a need to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge and link it with modern technologies. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण के लिए, देशज पारंपरिक ज्ञान को मुख्यधारा में लाने और उसे आधुनिक तकनीकों से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In Recently conducted international summit, 'Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction' (2015-2030) has been adopted.

It also recognised the need to blend the traditional knowledge with modern technologies for holistic approach to reduce risk by disasters.

Benefits

(1) Local importance -

- Nature of disasters vary according to regions. and indigenous people are aware ~~about~~ & ~~ready~~ knowledgable to cope up with frequently occured disasters.

e.g. ~~The~~ In low lying areas, ~~tis~~ coastal communities have developed knowledge to cultivate rice in flood ~~prone~~ ed areas.

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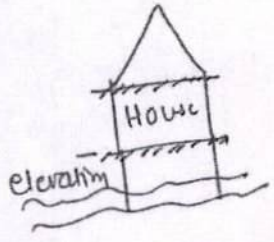
So, this can be added with developing more types of water-resistant crop varieties.

(2) Habitation –

People know regarding local materials to be used and method to build their houses to sustain during disaster.

eg In Meghalaya, People live in houses ~~with~~ at high elevation with support of local species of Bamboo to save from flood areas




(3) Food & other requirement

– They know the food with long self life as well as utility of other natural resources like forest tree-leaves to counter attack of mosquitoes during floods.

Thus adaptation evolved by them is necessary to add knowledge resources to avoid human & property losses and to replicate in other part of world.

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7. What do you understand by food irradiation? Highlighting some of its unique applications, examine its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

खाद्य विकिरण (food irradiation) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके कुछ विशिष्ट अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Food Irradiation is the process ~~by~~ in which food is irradiated using the radio-active element rays so that its ~~set~~ shelf-life is increased.

e.g. ① Cobalt-60 is used for the irradiation of fruits to avoid its damage by rottening.

② Pharmaceutical are also irradiated to ~~de~~-avoid infection by microbes.

Benefits of food irradiation -

(1) Increase in shelf life
(2) Sustaining the quality of food product
(3) Avoid the losses due to ~~da~~ rottening,
(4) Assure the returns ~~of~~ to producers.
(5) In line with the quality standards
(6) Help in branding & marketing.
(7) Improving the ~~food~~ productivity of food processing industry

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Relevance for India -

India ~~h~~ records the highes loss of food products ~~highest~~ due to unavailability of storage & radiation facilities.

SAMPADA scheme is targetted to enhance the productivity & efficiency of food production & helping the increasing income for producers.

Benefits

(1) Quality standards will be improved
(2) Export ~~st~~ will be increased due to complying with sanitary & phytosanitary standards of WTO.
(3) Branding & Marketing of product.
(4) competitive prices for consumers.

Thus to ensure the sustainable food production, ~~we have~~ and distribution, we need to enhance the ~~global~~ facility of food irradiation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Whereas misuse of technology has abetted the spread of fake news, it is with the aid of technology that this menace can be curbed. Elaborate.

**(150 words) 10**

जहां प्रौद्योगिकी के दुरुपयोग ने फेक न्यूज़ (झूठे समाचारों) के प्रसार को बढ़ावा दिया है, वहीं प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता से ही इस खतरे पर अंकुश भी लगाया जा सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

~~Acce~~ Easy access to technology and deeper use of social media like Whatapp, Facebook, Twitter have led to increase in spread of misinformation with high speed ~~&~~ broad coverage.

~~People~~ There are 200 million of users of Whatsapp in India which ~~is~~ shows the intensity of connectivity.

There is no any mechanism to ensure the genuinety of information sent, received or forwarded.

The people with radical tendency have got easy tool to spread their propaganda and polarise the social environ-ment.

The large number of non-working

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

population contribute in major portion to spread this havoc

However, the solution to be framed out for the sakie of social peace, law & Order.

Technology, only, can lead to greater help to combat such situation By -

(1) Generating & spreading awareness messages to not spread fake news.

(2) ~~eg~~. Whatapp has given ~~large~~ publication and spread the message to use it wisely rationally

(3) Whatsapp has provided feature 'Forwarded' so that receiver could ~~know th~~ analyze the genuinety behind news.

(4) Centralizing data of groups and recording it with police circles. ~~to~~ so that it will help in case of mishap.

Thus, it is necessary to use technology to curb the menace generated by it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Explain the salient features of the recently established Defence Planning Committee. How can it help in credible defence preparedness?

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में गठित रक्षा नियोजन समिति (डिफेंस प्लानिंग कमेटी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह विश्वसनीय रक्षा तैयारी में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है?

Defence Planning committee has been established to rationalize the decision making ~~a~~considering the priority of national defence.

Features

(1) Composition

- It consists the Minister of Defence, ~~all th~~ Minister of State for Defence, all three heads of armed forces, national security advisors etc.

(2) ~~Wo~~ Functions -

- Regarding procurement of essential defence technology, equipments and arsenals according to the needs of forces.
- Allocation of resources to the armed forces according to their demands

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Participation of all stakeholders will help ~~to decide~~ in credible defence preparedness - By -

(1) Prioritizing the needs of armed forces

(2) Allocating the resources accordingly

(3) Inclusion, Exclusion of defence arsenals, equipments & technology according to current context.

(4) Ensuring efficiency of resource in the background of availability of lower resources.

(5) Staffing decisions.

(6) Consideration of global standards.

The environment of global politics can't be ~~consi~~ assured stable. Hence, it is necessary to plan with appropriate wisdom to ensure credible defence preparedness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**10.** Recent reports of Maoist leaders having amassed huge assets in property and cash underlines the significance of probing the funding network as part of counter-terrorism efforts. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

संपत्ति और नकदी के रूप में विशाल परिसंपत्तियां एकत्रित करने वाले माओवादी नेताओं की हालिया रिपोर्टों ने आतंकवाद-रोधी प्रयासों के भाग के रूप में वित्त पोषण नेटवर्क की जाँच करने का महत्व रेखांकित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Funding to radical & terrorist groups is crucial & important aspect, to worry about; as it helps to strengthen them by recruiting manpower, accessing weapons, and other tools & equipments to serve their purpose.

In the efforts against terrorism, to find the source of funding and choke them and break network is important so that these group become weak and inactive.

At international level, Financial Action Task Force (FATF) stressed the need to resist the diversion of currencies via black money to such groups. and it lists & sanctions the countries which fail to curb the flow of money to terrorist groups.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Sources

Such groups access the money through counterfeit currency, drug trafficking, human trafficking, black marketing of gold, weapons through porous and poorly survellient borders.

eg India-Nepal Border, - issue of counterfeit currency & trafficking.

Measures

(1) currency flow should be controlled.

e.g - demonetization.

(2) Maximum digitization for market exchange.

(3) Strict law & regulation against human and drug trafficking.

(4) stricter border survellience

(5) International cooperation is primarily important. to form laws & regimes, policing agency.

By striking at the financial roots, the organisations can be weakened. Hence it is necessary to curb the network of finance to ensure law & order.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Not only do services MSMEs contribute mightily to the overall GDP growth, they have a powerful, multiplier impact on the local economies as well. Elaborating on the statement, highlight the problems faced by service sector MSMEs. How can the government make it easier for MSMEs to start and grow a business? **(250 words) 15**

MSMEs से संबद्ध सेवा उद्यम न केवल समग्र GDP संवृद्धि में बहुत अधिक योगदान देती हैं, बल्कि उनका स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर भी एक सशक्त और गुणक प्रभाव है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, MSMEs सेवा क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। सरकार MSMEs के लिए किसी व्यवसाय को आरंभ करने और उसके विकास को कैसे आसान बना सकती है?

Services MSMEs are the enterprises which are smaller in the terms of output and business size as compared to large enterprise. They work in various sectors such as IT services, transport & communications, trade, supply chain & logistics etc..

They contribute to enhance the growth in GDP as well as providing employment opportunities while giving support services to large enterprises.

Along with this, they make large impact on local economies as following —

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(1) ~~P~~ Employment opportunities to local employable youth.

(2) Bringing the urbanization in the areas with increase in population, market, etc.

(3) Facilitate the growth of essential services like health, Education.

(4) They enhance growth of manufacturing sector in area due to availability of their support and thus multiplying their effect on economy.

(5) Lowering the burden on large cities.

However the problems faced by Service MSMEs are -

(1) Dependency on large enterprises due to intensive supply chain -

- their output depend on these corporations -
- ~~stack in~~ Impact of sluggish growth may lead to closures of service MSMEs.

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(2) Inadequate financial resources.

(3) Inavailability of trained & skilled manpower.

(4) Lesser exposures to new technologies, hence less competitive.

(5) Narrow minded approach to so less risk-taking sector, lack of export-oriented objectives

Solutions

(1) Government schemes -
- 'Stand up India', 'Mudra' for credit facilities.
- Online facilitation of return filing of various entities.
- Relaxing labour regulations.

~~(2)~~ Niryat Bandhu' for export orientation

(2) Skill India - For availing skilled youth.

(3) Tax benefits for startups.

(4) Tax ~~be~~ exemption for angel investors.

In the backdrop of demographic dividend, & achieve the high growth rate of 8%. the acceleration of MSMEs is of urgent need and should be taken care of in right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. **(250 words) 15**

संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

Contract Farming is a business model of forming in which the potential consumer (generally enterprise, company) comes into contract with farmers assuring the purchase of his produce at pre-determined price.

Advantages

(1) Assured price for farmer, ~~incen~~

(2) Incentivizing for quality production

(3) Assured produce for customer.

(4) Enabling growth of income of farmer. ~~an~~

(5) Ensuring supply chain continuation i.e. uninterupted supply.

(6) Introducing kind of professionalism in the sector of agriculture.

However, there are certain

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

failures due to contract forming -

(1) Regulation & laws are not available in case of dispute.

(2) Market demand & supply may turn down the demand of produce or reduce the price in case of fluctuation.

(3) fear of damage to produce while standing or at harvest stage.

Thus, government intervention is necessary to correct problems leading to contract failures -

(1) Framing laws & regulation with clear provisions of responsibility & liability.

(2) ~~Enshrin~~ Insurance penetration for farmers - crop insurance

(3) Credit facilities

(4) subsidies.

(5) Transport ; road connectivity improvement.

In this context, Government has come up with model contract

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Farming Act 2018, which provides-

(1) The responsibility & liability of stakeholders.

(2) Penal provisions in case of breach.

(3) ~~App~~ Authorities for implementations

(4) Appeallate Mechanism.

(5) Committee for reviewing the implementation.

However, the ~~for~~ agriculture is a state subject and states have to align these legal mechanism and success of act depends of implementation by state ~~direction~~ machinery

Nevertheless, it is surely a ~~right~~ good step in the right direction to ~~acte~~ promote for doubling income of farmers by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

**(250 words) 15**

विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (डिस्रप्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी) द्वारा लाए जा रहे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों के प्रकाश में श्रम बल की नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The growth ~~ano~~ of advance technology has brought the fear of loss of jobs ~~in~~ overall world. Considering the high demographic dividend, India needs to take steps to correct the disruption in employment market due to high technologies.

It requires –

(1) Improving the employability of labour force

(2) Increasing number of employment opportunities.

Measures are needed to address above two issues so that our labour force remain competitive, competent and compatible to face the challenges.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(A) Improving the employability of Labour Force by -

① Skill training, upgrading (upskilling), re skilling

- 'Skill India' Programme.
- 'SANKALP', 'STRIVE'
- Gramin Kushal Vikas Yojana, Pravasi Kushal Vikas Yojana.

② National skill framework

- Updating & upgrading the skill curriculum as per the demand.
- Channelizing the resources accordingly like training materials, training staff etc.

③ Industrial cooperation

- Ensuring Industrial trainings
- Use of CSR to skilling unemployed.

④ Academic Curriculum

- Designing curriculum according to current requirements.

⑤ Rural training

- Self help group & Community Business Organisation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(B) Increasing number of employment - opportunities

- ① National apprenticeship scheme.
- ② Promoting start-up, MSMEs
- ③ Incentivising labour intensive sectors like textile, & leather etc.
- ④ Self-employment programmes
  - PM employment Gurantee Scheme
  - MUDRA, Stand up India.
- ⑤ Increasing the incentive to businesses with large labour force.
  - In regulations, tax exemptions.
- ⑥ Accelerating rural employment & self-employment through SHGs, CBOs etc.

The proper channeling of resources for employment generation & sustenance is important to address threat of distruptive technologies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** India's trade policy in agriculture, marred by ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias, has constrained realization of export potential, and prevented the farmers from reaping the benefits. Examine the statement and discuss ways, including government initiatives, to improve agricultural exports.

**(250 words) 15**

तदर्थता और उपभोक्ता समर्थक पक्षपात से प्रभावित, कृषि में भारत की व्यापार नीति ने निर्यात सामर्थ्य की प्राप्ति को बाधित किया है तथा किसानों को लाभ उठाने से रोका है। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सरकारी पहलों सहित कृषि निर्यात में सुधार लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

- Trade policy in agriculture impact the Market prices leading to disruption in growth potential of agro-export.

The import of food or crop produce is unnecessarily increased, sometimes, to address the inflation. This policy led to reduction in prices and hence help to consumer to buy. This shows the ad-hocism ~~nec~~ & pro-consumer bias.

However, such steps harms the growth of farmers due to lowering of prices leading to loss & hampering export potential. They could not reap benefits of high prices of produce & demand in international market.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Therefore it is necessary to review such steps so that balancing of benefits to consumers & farmers can be maintained.

Ways -

(1) Ministerial co-ordination -

- Ministry of Agriculture & Ministry of Commerce should go hand-in-hand in the overlapping areas of functioning.

eg. plantation crops - tea, rubber, coffee, sugarcane.

(2) Role of APEDA

It is important ensure smooth flow of communication between all stakeholders.

(3) Let the Market work

Regulation of consumer price should be reviewed, and applied only in crisis situations.

Prices can be controlled by reducing the other costs like transportation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(by reduction of fuel VAT), indirect tax ememptions etc.

(4) Engaging all stakeholders while reviewing the trade policy.

(5) Robust Market infrastructure, storage facilities to absorb the shocks of prices.

For enhancing agriculture export -

(1) Subsidies & Credit facilities.

(2) Incentivizing for technology for production

(3) Regularising use of ~~sub~~ fertilizers, perticides in the wake of safety standards

(4) Branding according to global standards.

(5) Special Market facilities and network for export produce.

Thus, we need to exploit our surplus production to benefit the farmer community while gaining the foreign exchange in surplus.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. **(250 words) 15**

क्या मुद्रा विनिमय दर देशों के सापेक्ष आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक उपयुक्त माप है? मैक्रो इकनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स (समष्टि-आर्थिक आधारों) में सुधार के बावजूद, भारत में व्यापार घाटा निरंतर बढ़ा है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Appreciation in Currency with respect to Dollar is considered as one of the aspect of healthy economy.

However, it is not the sole measure to gauge the economic condition, as -

① It depends upon the ~~su~~ demand & supply mechanism which is flexible.

② Indian method of exchange rate is dual i.e floating on current account & fixed on capital account.

Thus only shows the reflection in current account transactions.

③ Currency improvement in shorten span of time do not help to improve the economic growth. or rarely helps to convert into long term economic development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ As it is relative to other currency and considering global economic interdependence, its appreciation/depreciation depend on the economy of other countries too; thus unable to show picture of domestic economy perfectly.

In recent time, India has ~~edge~~ in good direction in case of micro-economic fundamentals such as exchange rate, external debt. etc, however the trade deficit is widening, pressing ~~on~~ the strain on foreign resesves.

* factors responsible.

Ⓐ EXPORT side

① Global fall of demand

② Poor industrial production

③ Low agricultural production.

④ GST related glitches.

⑤ demonetization

⑥ Banking sector crisis

⑦ ~~Port~~ Increase in port inefficiency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(13) Import side

① ~~Large~~ High ~~inflow~~ prices of crude oil & petroleum

② Protectionist policies of USA.

③ Non-tariff measures such as safety, data protection, raised by EU.

④ Competition by China, South East Asia.

Thus, these factors are needed be addressed while facing turbulence in the global supply chain, to cope up on trade deficit issue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राहत पैकेज से आगे और कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is one of largest producer of sugar in the world and supplier of sugar i.e. exporting country.

However in recent times sugar industry is undergoing through many challenges -

(1) ~~Credit~~ Weakened sugar mills -
- Non-payment of dues
- Unavailability of credit.
- co-operative structure
- less professionalism
- Poor ~~in~~efficiency.
- Quality standards.
- falling prices

(2) Sugarcane producers
- Water crisis - low production
- sugarcane with low sugar content
- indebtedness due to stalled payment by mills.
- lowering soil quality

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Government -

- Abundant storage of sugar.
- No priority to sugar sector
- ~~Co-ope~~parochialism towards co-operative sector.
- Poor trade policy.

However, certain state governments have announced the relief package for sugar industry which is not suffice.

Steps can be taken -

① Improvement in sugar Mills -

- Technology upgradation
- Storage of raw sugarcane.
- Credit & subsidy facilities
- welcoming private sector, to make more competitive.
- Regularising the quality, finance audit & standards.
- reviewing import policy of sugar.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② At ~~pro~~ farmers

- Improving water efficiency for production.
- Mixed cropping.
- soil health card scheme.

~~How~~

Yet, Agriculture, Co-operatives are the state subjects; so, state governments should come forward to enhance the overall performance of industry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. NAPCC, almost 10 years old and formulated with lofty objectives, has not served as the best answer to cope with the impacts of climate change. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लगभग 10 वर्ष पुराने और उत्कृष्ट लक्ष्यों के साथ सूत्रबद्ध, NAPCC ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का सामना करने संबंधी सर्वोत्तम अनुक्रिया के रूप में कार्य नहीं किया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was formulated in the context of addressing the Global warming challenge. It consists of nine programs which were sector specific to improve ecosystem in India while ensuring sustainable development.

Some programmes are-

① National Green Missim
② National solar Mission
③ National plan for Himalayan Habitat etc.

However, the rising pollution, depletion of forests & biodiversity show that the program could not serve best to cope up with impacts of climate change.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons -

(1) Multiplicity of schemes.

(2) No activity mapping, assigning the responsibility

(3) Lack of ministerial co-ordination

(4) Concurrent subject - lack of federal spirit on implementation

(5) Availability of fund on time.

(6) Technology non-availability.

(7) No specific staffing.

(8) No review mechanism and corrective actions.

(9) Change in government led to sidelining the action plan.

Yet, the course correction can be taken to align the plan with global commitment we have made at Paris Climate summit and reactivate it to achieve the goals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Some measures can be taken as-

(1) Redefining the goals & objectives with specifications.

(2) Assigning clear roles to ministries, departments

(3) Providing resource allocations as per specified target.

(4) Periodic review mechanism. ~~etc~~.

(5) Activity mapping.

(6) Social awareness at large scale.

(7) Private participation through CSR, NGOs etc.

Thus all stakeholders should be involved so that quality inputs can be received to improvise the NAPCC and ~~achieve ou~~ strengthen our efforts towards commitments at Paris summit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. **(250 words) 15**

परमाणु हथियारों का प्रसार और उनके उपयोग का खतरा वैश्विक सुरक्षा की प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं, इसके बिना वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था अप्रभावी प्रतीत होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को चिन्हित कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को वर्तमान प्रारूप वाले NPT में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

Nuclear weapon is a hazardous challenge which threatenes the human existence, hence a intense issue of global security. Due to ~~handful~~ tiny section of nuclear armed countries, all the humanity is under threat.

For this many agreements have been carried out at multi-lateral fora such as - ① Nuclear Proliferation Treaty
② Comprehensive test ban treaty,

also along with countries, Iran Nuclear Deal.

However these agreements are not found effective, as signing countries like N-Korea left the regime to access and develope the weapons.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

As P-5 countries and countries such as India, Pakistan, Israel, Iran, N.Korea possess large amount of nuclear arms, and threat of terrorist attack intensifies threat of nuclear terror.

In this backdrop India has adopted the Nuclear policy featuring,

(1) NO first use

(2) Credible Mininum Deterrence

(3) Peaceful nuclear use for civil purpose

~~(4)~~ India went on an agreement with US '123' nuclear deal to assure the non development of further nuclear arms and peaceful use of nuclear energy in the context of rising energy quest.

* India & NPT

India has not signed the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty, citing its discriminatory nature.

According to current form of NPT

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

only UNSC permanent members like US, UK, China, Russia, France can develop and possess the nuclear power; while banning others to continue or start nuclear programmes.

Even though in the current situation, India can review its policy

(1) To pose as peace loving country in spirit

(2) As responsible aspirant of great power

(3) Leading toward global nuclear disarmament.

(4) Edge in soft power diplomacy.

However, some hinderances may prevent to adopt above policy like-

(1) Nuclear threat from two neighbour Pakistan & China

(2) It may weaken position on the global table.

(3) Useful as strong deterrence.

Thus, the comprehensive approach should be adopted while reviewing the policy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** The maritime security domain requires collective multilateral and regional cooperation to combat non traditional threats. Discuss in the context of threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the recent amendments in the Djibouti Code of Conduct.

**(250 words) 15**

समुद्री सुरक्षा प्रक्षेत्र (डोमेन) गैर-परंपरागत खतरों का सामना करने हेतु सामूहिक बहुपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की मांग करता है। पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर में खतरों और जिबूती आचरण संहिता में हालिया संशोधन के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Maritime security has become crucial point of security policy due to threats

① traditional - from regional states.

② Non-traditional - ~~piracy~~,

| Man-made | Natural |
|---|---|
| - Piracy | - Tsunami |
| - terrorism | - cyclone |
| - trafficking | - flood. |

Considering the nature of such threats & their intensity, frequency generate the necessity to ~~review~~ involve the regional, global stakeholders sharing the interests for fighting against such challenges.

India is surrounded by ocean from 3 sides and thus enhances

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the need to carefully draft maritime security policy.

Western Indian Ocean pose the threat of terrorist attack such as mumbai attack of 2008, piracy in Arabean ocean, human trafficking as well as cyclones too.

India needs to co-operate and co-ordinate with the western India Ocean Rim countries to cope with challenges.

Djibouti code of conduct is one of the initiatives in this region. Recently it is amended to counter maritime crimes in West Indian ocean & Gulf of Aden.

It requires the member-countries to share information regarding the threats.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**20.** India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम, शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों हेतु बाह्य अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ आरंभ किया गया था, हालांकि बदलते समय के साथ इसमें भारत की सुरक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की क्षमता है। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian space Programme was started In 1960 and achieved the various milestones in exemplary manner at par with other developed countries.

It has launched many satellites which have provided valuable information as well as facilialzd the telecommuni-cation revolution in India.

In the changing and uncertain times, it can be decisive to strengthen our security capabilities as following –

(1) National security –

- Border Survellience
- satellite communication for armed forces, reserved forces in remote places.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Geotagging, vulnerability mapping of areas of insurgency to help enforcement agencies with updated information.
- Cross-viewing on spy satellites over Indian region.

(2) Human Security -

- Agricultural resource mapping predicting food production, ~~ins~~
- ~~Insur~~ Crop insurance services
- Water resources updating for predicting addressing & water scarcity.
- Health & Education services such as ~~et~~ tele medicine, Education satellites

(3) Environmental Security -

- ~~Predi~~ Resource mapping & surveillence
- Weather ~~p~~ report, helping disaster risk reduction.
- Forest ~~ma~~ survey, mapping.
- Climate change data -
  - composition of changing air.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus Space programme of India can help to enhance the security capabilities in ~~all~~ multiple dimensions.

# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | Trupti Dhodmise | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 23528 |
| Center | PUNE (ONLINE) | Date | 05/09/18 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

**1.**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**5.**

**6.**

**All the Best**

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

**(150 words) 10**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

The Indian parliament is a constitutional chamber to ensure the accountability of executives in parliamentary form of government.

There is decline in efficacy of parliament -

① Parliament meets 65-70 days per year, according to latest research.

② Less time to discuss budgetary provisions.

③ Less time for question hours, calling attention motions etc.

④ Lack of political enthusiasm and unity in opposition for checking performance of government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons -

(1) Less participation by parliament-arians.

(2) Opposition recourse to extra-constitutional ways - protests,

(3) Increased complexity of work in administration.

(4) Majority party with greater number.

Suggestion

(1) NCRWC - suggest fixing the period of parliament (LS - 120 days, RS - 100 days)

(2) strengthening committee working
- Departmentability related working committees.

(3) Enhancing use of constitutional methods to check accountability.

(4) Transparency in governance - real time data availability

(5) Increasing time of question hour etc.

Thus, the accountability improvement would lead to strong check and balance among executive and legislature

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1993) provides for strengthening the rural local self government through Panchayati Raj Institutions

As a success-

(1) Chal Fuelled for democratic decentralization till grassroot.

(2) Uniformity of structure across the country in local governance

(3) Demarcation of powers and functions through XI th schedule.

(4) Empowering states as an enabler of political participation.

(5) Regular elections mechanism State Election Commission (SEC)

(6) Financial support through SFC

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Channel for socio-economic development through implementation of schemes and programmes
(8) Representation to SC/ST/women.

As a failure -

(1) Less functions devolution from state governments leading to increased dependency of panchayats on states

(2) Elections as a 'power exhibition' programmes

(3) Power politics and ~~elitism at~~ money, muscle power strengthening till grass root.

(4) Casteism strengthened.

(5) Threatening to women/SC/ST for political motives.

(6) New areas of corruption

(7) Less fiscal consolidation making PRIs appendages.

Thus, PRIs are successful in procedural context, while failure in substance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 words) 10**

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंत:करण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 148 of Indian Constitution provides for the auditing machinery - CAG.

① The institution of CAG audits the the appropriation and finance accounts of Centre and state governments as well as allotted public enterprises

② It assists the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of parliament.

③ It heads the Indian audit and account services, thus regulating the auditing machinery of Indian state.

Its role is important due to-

① It ensures the financial efficiency

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of the government.

② It confirms the legal adherence of receipt and expenditure, hence act as a watchdog

③ It can conduct the propriety audit to check the maladministration of public finance and hence works as conscience-keeper. e.g. 2G, coal scam

However, due to increasing complex nature of work of administration, the CAG should be made more effective by -

① Improve capacity - manpower finance

② Access to more areas - security and defence expenditure

③ strengthening propriety audit

④ Global standard practices to be introduced in the audit and account keeping of government.

Hence, the CAG should be revitalised to uphold constitution in fiscal administration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्माक चर्चा कीजिए।

The Electoral Bond Scheme has been introduced to make political funding more transparent. The scheme provides the compulsory donation through bonds issued by SBI with anonymity.

Benefits -

(1) Reducing cash flow in political parties and checking black money.

(2) The political parties has to reach criteria - 1% votes in elections; checking growth of fraudulent political associations

(3) Transparency in political parties' receipts and check according to their returns.

However, the provisions are

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

at odds with transparency due to -

(1) ~~Only~~ The donor identity available with SBI, public sector bank i.e. ultimately with Government

(2) It may lead to donor harassment by ruling party.

(3) Limit of Rs. 2000/- to bond, does not fully eliminate the cash-use in donation.

(4) The fraudulent practices - shell organisations for party fundings are not checked in the provisions.

(5) However, though it has some flaws, the scheme can be considered as an initial step in the cleaning of Indian politics

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Lobbying denotes the influencing the policy formulation of governm-ent by the interest or pressure groups. They use the communi-cation and negotiation channels to serve their purpose

However, In India, Lobbying ~~seemed~~ is viewed ~~to be~~ with skepticism and grey legal policy arena.

It is unlike US, where lobbying is legally recognised and regulated as a voice of aspirational groups

In Indian context, Lobbying is not upheld due to -

(1) Use of money power

(2) Party fundings

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Political- corporates nexus
(4) Social opposition due to anti-elitism.

However, the increasing role of private sector and civil society can be taken into consideration. and need of recognising lobbying - can be discussed.

Benefits-

(1) Legitimizing the negotiations of pressure groups
(2) Open channel negotiations
(3) Checking use of money power.
(4) ~~compos~~ Understanding the needs of economy and opening for discussions.

~~Thus,~~ Yet, the lobbying issue should be widely consulted and reached to consensus before forming laws and acts accordingly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 words) 10**

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to Information Act (RTI) 2005 has been enacted to realize the citizen's right of freedom of expression (sc) in true spirit and a new mechanism of accountability.

The decade of RTI Act has a checked picture.

Benefits - (1) Citizen Empowernment
(2) Direct accountability
(3) Accelerating transparency in governance
(4) Improving efficiency in service delivery.

Lacunas -
(1) The use of RTI to harass the contractors, government officials.
(2) Lack of capacity in government structure to settle RTI disputes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Burdened National and state information commission with appeallate.

There are areas of concans needs to be addressed along with -

① encouraging voluntary disclosures

② Transparency through digital governance etc.

The recent amendment proposal of RTI act provides -

① Reducing the tenure of commissioners

② Limits for disseminatim of informatim.

Issues - ① Weakening of authority.

② Restriction of informatim in the abstract manner.

Hence, it is necessary to arrange more debate and discussion in the public arena to reach ~~wt~~ better revision of RTI which would improve its efficiency

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

**(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Taking clue from Article 16(4) of the constitution, SC in M. Nagraj Vs UoI case uphold the reservation in promotion policy.

The 77th and 83rd constitutional amendment had provided for the reservations in promotions for SCs/STs in the public employment.

Considering the social realities and overwhelming presence of dominant castes in bureaucratic structure, the amendments have been held as ~~pi~~ apprehensive to realize social justice.

However, it has been challenged as positive discriminatory policy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and against the constitutional guarantee of equality.

The debate was raised to assert the ~~pro~~ reservation only at entry level than at later stage of career of backward classes.

The policy though criticised, ~~wh~~ it should be noted the fact such as - only 4 SC or ST secretaries out of 85 in Central government.

It underlines the ~~posi~~ need of positive intervention of state to uplift this section in the discriminatory environment.

Yet, it is equally important to define criteria and assess the performances of all to ensure level playing field to all to ascertain principle of social justice.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**8.** India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The Global hunger Index (2017) puts India at 100th position out of 119 countries as a severe hungry country

At the same time, India is a major producer as well as exporter of foodgrains due to its agricultural economy and supportive policies.

To overcome this paradox, Government of India take many measures such as –

(1) MGNREGA
To improve the capacity of people for livelihood by guaranteed employment.

(2) Antyodaya
To distribute the foodgrains

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in reasonably low prices (Rice - ~~2~~Rs 2/kg, wheat - Rs-3/kg) to BPL families.

(3) National food security Act (NFSA)
- legal right of food.
- strengthening public distribution system.

(4) Mid day meal scheme - for school children

(5) ICDS - improve food intake and nutrition among the children below 6 years.

(6) Annapurna Yojana - Cheap food ration to senior citizen, widow etc.

(7) Regulating the prices
- Import-Export control
- supply regulation.

(8) Essential commodities Act (1955)
- strict implementation for enhancing availability.

(9) State government schemes -

(10) National Nutrition Mission

Thus, Government strives to achieve SDG1 'zero Hunger'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**9.** India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.**(150 words) 10**

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

With the changing geopolitical and geo-economic realities, Indian Ocean region has emerged as region of new opportunities for regional, global actors.

For India, Indian Ocean brings a lot of opportunities

(1) Largest coastline (7500 km)
- prospects for fishing industries
- port development
- Connectivity with other global partners

(2) Blue Economy
- Large External Economic Zone (EEZ) provides opportunity of vast resources.

(3) Projection of strong Naval power.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

With the aspiration of 'global power' India views Indian Ocean in larger context

(1) Economic -

- Harnessing economic cooperation from W. Asia, ASEAN countries
- Improving infrastructure and connectivity
- Co-ordinated approach to harness the blue economy (BIMSTEC).

(2) Social

- Improving people-to people contact
- security improvement -
  - national as well as human security

(3) Cultural -

- convergence of interests peace, rule based order
- Countering extremism, radicalism in the region through platforms of ~~Indo-~~ East Asia Summit (EAS) QUAD etc.

Thus, India views Indian Ocean as new platform of operation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**10.** In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. **(150 words) 10**

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Climate Change has become a global challenge and needs global solution

India has taken strong stance to deal with issues of global commons.
- atmosphere, oceans, antartica

India has emphasized upon the multilateral approach, global evolution of norms, rules, norms to take combat action e.g. Paris Climate Deal.

While asserting 'Common but Differentiated responsibility - Respective Capabilities', India played a leadership role to bring climate justice for developing nations,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

With the increasing stakes, India has taken leadership in International Solar Alliance (2015).

The trajectory of policy evolution of India has been from

① ~~mere~~ as receipient end at Kyoto Protocol

② Aggressive stance against developed countries in Copenhagen summit to recognize the ~~lead~~ 'Common but differentiated responsibility

③ Leadership in initiatives – ISA

Thus, India has adhered to commit to environmental justice by playing role according to its capability and interests

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

Article 280 of the Indian Constitution provides for Finance commission to manage the Centre-State Relations in the financial spheres.

Role -

(1) To determine the net proceeds of taxes to be distributed between centre and states and allocation among all states.

(2) To provides for the principles to determine grant-in-aid to the states in addition to devolution

(3) To suggest measures to improve the fiscal condition of Consolidated funds of states

(4) To provide for the work assigned by President time to time.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The 15th Finance commission has been constituted for the period 2020-2025, under chairmanship of N K Singh.

The terms of reference (ToR) are the principles to determine the fiscal balance, such as -

1. Fiscal level of centre and state
2. Debt and deficit level
3. Extent of revenue deficit
4. Development indices
5. Population of state
6. Financial disaster management measures

The major issues of ToR is about

1. demand of states for more devolution
2. population criteria to be applied -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- The central government has asked 15th FC to determine the population reference as per ~~1971~~ 2011 census while this has been assumed discriminatory for southern states considering their

① efforts towards population control

② Better revenue generation capacity.

Thus FC finds it crucial to arrive at consensual ToRs to keep balancing in fiscal federalism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Indian Constitution derives the major principles from the western democractic system, socialist movements, Indian values and Independence movement.

(1) Indian Values -

- Positive secularism -(Article 25-28)
  - Equal respect to all religion
  - freedom to profess religious according to free will
  - individual and community rights
- Committment to social solidarity
  - Socio-economic justice through DPSPs.
  - Uniform civil code.
  - Measures for women, SCs, STs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Committment to environmental protection (DPSP) – Art. 48

→ Adherence to value of peace and co-operation in international sphere (DPSP) - Art. 50.

(2) Democratic and socialist principles of West -

- Deliberal Democracy -
  - Fundamental rights (Part III)
  - Independent judiciary (Art. 124, 214)
  - Free and fair elections (Art 324)
  - Rule of law (Art. 21)
- Socialist principles inspired from fabian socialism.
  - Equal pay for equal work (Art 39)
  - Freedom of associations, trade union (Art. 19)
  - Abolition of untouchability (Art 17)
  - Provisions for socially, economically backward classes (Art. 15(4), 16(4))
- Autonomous Bodies – CAG, UPSC etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Inspiration from Independence Movement -

- 1931 - Congress session - Socio-economic programme
  - ~~Plan~~
- Freedom of speech and expression
  - (in the context of colonial sedition laws.)
- Commitment to political equality (one person, one vote)
- Demand of accountable government (Parliamentary form of government)
- Gandhian socialist principles - (PRIs, Cattle protection)
- Federalism (Provincial committees)
- Unity in diversity expressed culminated into recognition to minority languages, tribal culture (5th, 6th schedule)

The constitution does not here ~~gett~~ and become rigid; however it has been equipped with flexible provisions of constitutional amendment through Article 368 to meet newer needs of later generation

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units.

(5) It strives for maintaining rule of law which should be just, fair and reasonable

(6) Last resort for citizen against the excesses of state

(7) With the innovations of PILs, there is rise in civil society activism and more checks and balances.

To ensure, the independence of judiciary, constitution provides safeguards -

(1) Appointment by President through the mechanism of collegium

(2) Fixed tenure of service

(3) Salaries, allowances are charged upon the consolidated fund of Centre (SC) and states (HC).

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Independency Judiciary is a bulwark of Democratic political system

Article 124 and 214 of the Indian constitution provides for the independent and integrated judiciary

* Importance -

(1) Aligned with principles of seperation of powers from legislature and executive

(2) Guaranteed access to ~~arb~~ redress the arbitrary actions and laws by other organs.

(3) It guarantees the fundamental rights of citizens

(4) In Indian setup, it ensures the federal balance among constituent

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Ban on practice after retirement

(5) Complex procedure of removal.

(6) Power of punishment for contempt of court (Article 129, 142, 217) and contempt of court Act, 1971

(7) No discussion on conduct of judges at the floor of legislature except during removal process

(8) Autonomy in administration in judicial proceedings, appointment etc.

Thus, Indian constitution provides for Independence to judiciary to ensure ~~last~~ fair justice to its citizens

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian federalism is the political framework to ensure the smooth and balancing administration among centre and states with cooperative spirit. Part XI and XII of constitution ensure the seperation of powers among them. while schedule VII provides the divison of subject for working in respective areas

With the political progression, states got more autonomy such as -

(1) More fiscal devolution 42%. from 32%.

(2) ~~De~~ More voice to states in NITI Aayog

(3) More representation and voting rights in GST council

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Coalition politics led to more representation to state at the central government.

However, there are some structural issues which needs to be addressed amidst the tension among centre and states -

(1) Article 356 -
- Imposition of president's rule through political motives should be removed.
- The suggestions of Sarkaria commission to use it as last resort.
- SR Bommai Case (1994) to follow the procedural guidelines.

(2) Isc council
- Article 263 provides the constitutional framework for better communication
- It does not regularly meet or could give concrete outcomes

(3) Interstate Water disputes (Art. 262)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- The clearity in existing laws ISWD Act, 1956; Riva Board Act, 1956
- permanent tribunals.

(4) Wider consultation over the ToR in FC.

(5) Principle of equity while treating the states
- ~~Parties~~ Central govt. favour the state governments of similar parties.

(6) Asymmetric federalism (Art. 371)
- It needs to be streamlined, reviewed.

(7) Governor-
- The non-partisan appointments should be made.
- Sarkaria Commission - Eminent persons should be chosen.

Thus by addressing structural issues, Indian federalism can reach to new heights to deliver better to Indian citizen in cooperative spirit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरूद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (PoCA) was enacted to root out the menace of corruption for better governance.

The recent amendments have provisions -

(1) Making bribe giver culprit along with acceptor.

(2) ~~Legal~~ Procedures framed for the prosecution against the public servants

- Requirement for permission of higher authority to proceed.

The amendment envisions to check the enforcement overzealous-ness as, ~~du~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① The bonafide intentions of the civil servants can be taken into account before proceedings

② Overzealousness would have harmed the honest working public servants

③ Due to enforcement fear, there is lack of willingness to take major decisions of governance among the public servant. This will be addressed through amendment in Act.

The amendment also make stringent provisions - such as punishment to bribe giver. It would deter the malafide acts of the various stakeholders such as contractors, taxpayers etc.

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However, there is need to strengthen the mechanism through ① strict implementation of PoCA, 1988

② E-governance

③ stronger accountability mechanism.

④ Sensitization of people.

Thus, the corruption can be addressed through legal, social, administrative mechanism for better utilisation of resources of the government

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**16.** Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.
**(250 words) 15**

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Voluntary sector consists of Non-profit organizations working for the upliftment of marginalized sections of the society.

These are work at national level (e.g. SEWA) or local level to assist the government or sometimes work independently in the works of health, education, water sanitation etc.

The various issues faced by voluntary sector -

① Registration under Societies Registration Act -
- It brings them at par with the society structure - ~~co~~ literary organisations or cultural org.
- Thus, it fails to address



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the differentiation.

(2) The regulatory norms are complex e.g. return filing.

(3) Politicization - many NGOs are owned by political groups, leaders and thus prone to vulnerabilities of political rivalry

(4) Lack of funds ~~and~~ due to less contributory resources, has to depend upon the government.

(5) lack of skilled manpower - social workers

(6) complex nature of working - working across different areas at a time leads to inefficiency in outcomes.

(7) International NGOs are ~~criticised for their~~ accused for their affiliation to western countries e.g. Greenpeace, Amnesty



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In this context, there is need for National Accreditation agency (NAA) to -

(1) Assess the performance of such organization

(2) Promote competency by identifyi-ing lacunas

(3) Better resource mobilisation across the areas.

(4) People will get to know the legitimate organisation to contribute

(5) Government can take help of more eligible organisation while implementing programmes

(6) Way for the structural organisation in the sector.

(7) It will pave way to regularised through better laws and apex body

Thus, NAA will give an opportunity to enhance the performance of civil society for betterment of people



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**17.** Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 words) 15**

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

The importance of teacher in the field of education is at apex point.

(1) Teacher imparts the education through interactive sessions, lessons etc.

(2) He/she can recognize the specific needs of children according to the capacity of each.

(3) He/she strives for improvement of learning outcomes through new methods - extra classes, audio-visual techniques

(4) Performance review through tests.

(5) Facilitating fun in learning.

(6) Co-ordinating with parents/guardians for enhancing performance outcomes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

To improve the outcome of children; the performance of teacher needs to be improved through regular trainings

Problems in current training system.

1. Lack of subject experts.
2. Lack of financial allocation for training & modules
3. Training curriculum lags behind the need of the time.
4. ~~No~~ Less use of digital technologies
5. Less enthusiasm among teachers to gain new skills.
6. Lack of bureaucratic will to improve quality in teachers
7. The 'education' is concurrent subject, leading to lack to coherence in objectives among centre and state.
8. State level training institutions are

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

weak in performance.

Suggestions -

① Robust programme for training of teachers -
- top down infusion of better practice
- bottom up suggestions according to need.

② Allocation from budget specifically.

③ Strengthening training institutions

④ Hiring subject experts and better utilization

⑤ Review/appraisal mechanism to check performance of teachers

⑥ Training awards

⑦ Streamlining state and centre level procedures.

Thus, ~~the~~ to make education sector efficient, teacher training in right direction, is need of the hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The annual budget 2018-19 announced the ambitious scheme for health known as 'Ayushman Bharat'. It has two components -

(1) Primary Healthcare
~~Fwi~~ Health and wellness centre (number - 150000)

(2) Secondary and ~~and~~ Tertiary Health Care
providing the health insurance to ~~poor~~ families (10 crore) of 5 lac/year.

Scale and Benefits -

(1) covering large area throug 150000 health and wellness centre
- communicable and non-communicable diseases will be taken care of.
- Quality in infrastural facilities.
- Better health service delivery.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) covering about 10 crore households would cover more than 30% population in Insurance
- Health cover to poor reducing out of pocket expenditure
- Reducing the incidence of poverty
- Boost to insurance sector.

Yet, the scheme has many obstacles to face -

① Less number of medical practitioners, nurses etc. due to less institutions

② Fiscal constraints -
- 'Health' is state subject.
- It is unable to ensure the delivery due to state capacity.
- Centre has to augment the devolution to states.

③ The current status of PHCs does limit the better prospect for health and wellness centres

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) The insurance sector may introduce the malpractices for better profits -
- wrong / fraud ~~exp~~ claims.
- denial of services under the faint clauses etc.

(5) Identification of beneficiaries

(6) No access to remaining population at least with voluntary contribution

Thus, the scheme needs to be implemented by ensuring -

(1) Better delivery from states
(2) Regular reviews
(3) Accountability mechanism
(4) Clarification in insurance laws.
(5) strengthening insurance regulatory mechanism
(6) co-operative federalism in health.

It will help to achieve SDG 2 - Health and wellbeing for all

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

The African continent is emerging as a new engine of growth at the world economy on account of its natural resources, human resources and relatively stable polities in recent decades.

China and India, as rapidly emerging economies are in competition to increase the presence in region to secure national interests.

As compared to India, China is way ahead to imprint its financial footprint.

| | China-Africa | India-Africa |
|---|---|---|
| Trade figures:- (2015) | $163 B | $62 B. |

China has accelerated its investment activities and infrastructu-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- ral projects in the region.
- China has granted the loans, line of credit (eg Rwanda - $200m) to the African economies.

Though, India has financial constraints, it can improve its diplomacy in the region through other ways -

(1) Regular India-Africa Summit.

(2) Capacity Building projects
- Soft skills
- IT upgradation
- Solar Mamas

(3) Investment in employment generating projects.
- Indian companies employ more African than Chinese counterparts.

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(4) ITEC programme
- Indian Technology and Economic cooperation
- to improve the technological capabilities of African countries

~~(5) pan African~~

(5) Pan-African e-Network -
- Digital connectivity programme connecting African continent.

(6) Student scholarship programme
- concession in fees for education in Indian Universities.

(7) Project 'Mausam' for cultural co-operation

(8) Security co-operation especially eastern coastal countries through SAGAR.

(9) India-Japan co-operation through Asia-Africa Growth Corridor.

Thus, soft power should be emphasized and accelerated through people to people contact, civil society network etc.

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**20.** Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

India and US are accelerating their relation due to convergence of interests in bilateral, regional, global frameworks.

However, their views are diverse in the context of America's adversaries - Iran, Russia, N. Korea etc.

(1) Iran -

The US-led Sanctions would impact the oil trade - energy security and Chabahar port project having strategic value.

(2) Russia -

US and Russian rivalry would impact the defence co-operation among the India and Russia.

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The India - Russia deal of S-400F defence system is in ~~challenge~~ doubt due to US-led sanctions on Russia.

Moreover, the provision of CAATSA (countering America's Adversaries through Sanctions Act) bring more challenges. The act limits India's alternatives to deal with Iran, Russia due to prospects of sanctions.

Though, there are some ~~the~~ exemptions, India got, from CAATSA, the conditions of US -

① More defence procurement from US

② Reducing oil import from Iran etc.

These limit the Indian diplomacy to mine future course of action.

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In such situation, India needs to accelerate the diplomatic skills in the context of strengthening Indo-US cooperation amidst rising China -

(1) India needs to diversify oil resources and enhance the renewable energy capacity

(2) Finding possibility of Iran-like agreement of high credit limit with ~~out~~ other countries.

(3) Diversifying defence resources while augmenting indigenous resource defence development

(4) Diplomacy to ensure US that engagement with Iran and Russia are imperative considering the shared strategic interests of both countries in Eurasia and Indo-pacific.

Thus, India needs to walk with more prudence.

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1072)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | Trupti Dhodmise | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 23528 |
| Center | ONLINE | Date | 07/09/18 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

**1.**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**5.**

**6.**

**All the Best**

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain why it is important to urgently address the problem of poor land records and infirmity of land titles in India. Also discuss how this problem can be addressed. **(150 Words) 10**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि भारत में ख़राब भू-अभिलेखों एवं भूमि अधिकारों के सुदृढ़ नहीं होने की समस्या का तत्काल समाधान करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस समस्या का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है।

Land records in India have been root cause of poor governance and litigations. These records are in manual paper formats, and updated with many ambiguities.

Need to address the problem.

① Many court litigations are related to land and have wasted many years of litigants fighting cases

② Left belts of lands uncultivated and unutilised due to disputes

③ Disputes have ~~bee~~ caused the crimes in rural areas.

④ Land titles in urban areas are of more worse situation and hurdle in urbanisation process.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑤ Land deprived from agricultural output, industrial use and infrastructural development due to incorrect records

⑥ Led to area of red tapism in revenue administration

⑦ Unnecessary price fluctuations. (overpricing, underpricing)

* Suggestions -

① Digitising available records

② Geo-tagging of land pieces

③ Fast-track courts for dispute readdressal or ADRs can be employed.

④ Local level mediation and clarification over land titles

⑤ Digital infrastructure and training of manpower for updation.

⑥ Corrective measures in laws -
- Criminal offences to be made civil etc

⑦ Sensitization of people over land assets for their prosperity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What are the special features of the infrastructure sector that make its financing a challenge? What measures have been taken to facilitate adequate amount of finance to this sector?

**(150 Words) 10**

अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक के वे विशेष लक्षण क्या हैं जो इसके वित्तीयन को चुनौतीपूर्ण बना देते हैं? इस क्षेत्रक में वित्त की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन-से उपाय किए गए हैं।

Infrastructure sector involves the development of roads, ports, railways airports etc for the boosting of economy.

It faces the challenge of financing due to -

1. Time taking procedures of land and environment clearances
2. Delaying in projects increasing cost.
3. Large span of period to regain profit.
4. Changing policies of government deters finance institutions to take decisions.
5. Possibility of corruption and scandals.
6. Lack of clear provisions in agreements in PPP model leading to disputes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑦ Red tapism in government hurdling smooth implementation of projects

⑧ Early examples have created TBS problems detering banks

* Measures –

① Clear provisions in agreements and clarity in responsibity and accountability mechanism

② Project management tools to be employed for an assessment of projects and costing.

③ Independent auditing mechanism

④ Facilitating the hybrid annuity models ensuring viability of project.

⑤ SPVs can be employed.

⑥ New financial instruments - Investment Trusts, Bonds etc can be introduced to assure the profitability.

Thus, the Infrastructure sector can be upgraded by better financial mechanism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Despite favourable circumstances, India's electronics manufacturing has been unable to respond to the rising demand. Discuss. What steps can be taken to address this situation? **(150 Words) 10**

अनुकूल परिस्थितियों के बावजूद, भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण बढ़ती मांग के प्रति अनुक्रिया करने में असमर्थ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति को संबोधित करने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

There is rising demands of electronic gadgets like TV, ~~A~~ smartphones, computers, laptops etc. with increase in living standards.

However, Indian manufacturing sector ~~will~~ is not able to meet demand due to -

1. Competition from global giants like SAMSUNG (Korea)
2. Unavailabity of raw materials - — rare earth materials.
3. No technological upgradation due to less R&D activity
4. Poor quality products
5. Complex tax structure.
6. No external demand due to stiff competition and lack of incentivi-sation to sector in trade policy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Lack of skilled manpower.
(8) Finance and credit issues
(7) Monopolies in sector

Steps can be taken -

(1) MEIS scheme - trade incentivisation for export demand
(2) Increasing expenditure in ~~&~~ R&D. by government and private collaboration
(3) 'Make In-India'- participating in global supply chain
(4) 'Skill India' - supplying skilled manpower
(5) GST rationalisation
(6) Credit facilities etc.

Thus, electronics manufacturing can be boosted for twin goals of economic development and employment opportunity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Despite registering a high growth rate in the post-reform era, India continues to witness a high incidence of poverty. Explain this paradox and suggest ways to resolve it. **(150 Words) 10**

आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद की अवधि में उच्च संवृद्धि दर दर्ज करने के बावजूद, भारत लगातार निर्धनता की अति व्यापकता का साक्षी रहा है। इस विरोधाभास की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसका समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

The shining economic growth in India has not been paralleled with decrease in poverty. This shows the problem of redistribution in Indian political economy.

(1) Rapid deindustrialization

Post reform, there has been growth in service sector and decline in ~~d~~ industries impacting in reduction in employment.

It leads to povertization of many people.

(2) Government policies

Due to reduced fiscal p. conditions by incentivising the sectors of economy, Government left with meagre sources for poverty allevi ation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Agricultural productivity was not focussed upon –
- Food insecurity.
- Poverty of farmers

④ Population explosion.

⑤ Structural issues -
- Capital intensive sector were favoured over labour intensive.

Ways to resolve –

① Emphasizing on labour-intensive sectors – textile and leather

② Accelerating MGNREGA, NFSA.

③ Agricultural productivity improvement through PMKSY, PMSampada, PMFBY.

④ Skill improvement – SKILL INDIA.

⑤ Rationalising tax policies ~~by~~ improving fiscal consolidation

⑥ Self-employment opportunities
- MUDRA, START-UP etc.

⑦ Social security scheme implementation.

Thus, inclusive growth should be focussed to fight poverty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. In light of the argument that India has entered a regime of "permanent surpluses", discuss whether the time has come to remove agricultural commodities completely from Essential Commodities Act. **(150 Words) 10**
इस तर्क के आलोक में कि भारत "स्थायी अधिशेषों" के युग में प्रवेश कर गया है, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या कृषि जिंसों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम से पूर्णतया हटा देने का समय आ गया है।

India with agricultural land of 179.8 Million hectares produces foodgrains ~~of~~ (356 Million Tons) and fruits and vegetables (215 MT, 16-17)
India has surplus foodgrain production and lead exporter in agricultural commodities.

However, there are limitations on stockholding under the essential commodities act, ~~so~~ which leads to -

1. Price ~~control~~ fluctuation. (eg sugar)
2. hampering autonomy of businesses
3. Imbalance in consumer and producer interests both.

~~Thus, there is need to~~

4. Producing poor predictions in in export policies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence there is demand of complete removal of ECA which will- ① deregularise the price

② benefit of price to farmers

③ economies of scale in agricultural marketing

④ Making agriculture as a business benefitting rural economy.

However, it has negative implications -

① Increased prices for consumers

② Inflation generation.

③ May lead to reduction in demands

④ Undesirable during the situations of draughts, floods.

Hence, it is necessary to identify the crops necessary to remove from ECA such as sugar while keeping essential ones in the law.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The 1988 National Forest Policy (NFP) was visionary in its scope and ambition. However, there is a need for a new forest policy in the current context. Discuss. **(150 Words) 10**

1988 की राष्ट्रीय वन नीति (NFP) अपने विषय-क्षेत्र और लक्ष्य की दृष्टि से दूरदर्शी थी। हालांकि, वर्तमान संदर्भ में एक नवीन वन नीति की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

NFP has been devised to Increase the Forest cover to 33% of total land of the country.

It has been devised to realise –

1. Green cover benefitting biodiversity
2. Increase in Carbon sink to tackle pollution
3. Livelihood opportunities to forest dweller etc.

However, there is need to revisit the policy in the context of.

1. Reduction in land resource
2. Unprecendented deforestation despite earlier policy
3. Legal rights provided to tribes and forest dwellers under FRA
4. To be compliant with accepted

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

global treaties – Paris Climate deal.

⑤ Maintaining the balance of development and environment sustainably.

The revision in policy would facilitate –

① The stricter afforestation regime

② Strengthening of forest laws
- Increase in penalties
- checking manual intervention

③ Scope for development project
- aligned with environmental impact assessment

④ Recognition to voice of locals

⑤ Aligning with global standard practices etc.

Hence, the policy can be revived in accordance with needs of present generation and ~~eav~~ forest condition

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. How does rapid urbanization increases the vulnerability to major disasters? Explaining with examples, suggest measures to develop disaster-resilient cities. **(150 Words) 10**

द्रुत शहरीकरण प्रमुख आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कैसे बढ़ाता है। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा-प्रत्यास्थ शहरों का विकास करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Rapid urbanization leads to increase in construction activities, - buildings, roads, public facilities over a small pieces of land.

It leads to increase in vulnerability to disasters such as

1. Flash floods - due to cemented roads, - closure of natural water flows. (Chennai)
2. Overcrowding - leading to stampede (Mumbai stampedes)
3. fall of infrastructure claiming lives (Calcutta Bridge collapse)
4. Earthquakes - lack of space for evacuation and safety
5. Coastal cities - vulnerable to Tsunamis, cyclones leading to high economic losses.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Sendai Framework of Disaster Risk Reduction (2016 – 2030) calls for disaster resilient cities. It suggest the measures to be adopted –

① Land demarcation –
- Planning of lands according to waterflow in case of riverflood, coastal threats.

② Regular inspection of major structures

③ Provision of evacuation places

④ Training of manpower and sensitization of people

⑤ To revive the natural water flows

⑥ Check on construction activities in sensitive areas

⑦ Building on stronger foundation than weak soil.

Thus, the resilient cities should be developed to save economic loss and loss of lives

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain DNA profiling and highlight its forensic application. Also discuss the significance of DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2018 in this regard. **(150 Words) 10**

डीएनए प्रोफाइलिंग की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसके फॉरेंसिक अनुप्रयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी (प्रयोग और लागू होना) विनियमन विधेयक, 2018 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

DNA profiling denotes the DNA data of a person including his genetic composition which is unique and helps for identification of an individual.

Forensic application -

(1) Identification of unidentified bodies

(2) conviction of criminals in the cases of rape, murder etc by using his DNA materials from evidences — blood, saliva, hair etc.

(3) Help in early investigation and adjudication of sensitive cases

(4) Determining the blood-relations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In this context DNA Bill, 2018 is significant as -

(1) It creates DNA regulatory authority (Board) for the implementation of laws and rules regarding DNA profiling.

(2) fixing responsibility to various stakeholders over course of action.
- Magistrate in case of determining the conduct of DNA experiment

(3) Privacy of DNA information given importance

Thus, DNA ~~pr~~ Bill ~~helps~~ legalizes the use modern biotechnology for juridical use in the strict regulatory framework.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What is meant by the term Blue Water Capabilities? In this context, identify the key measures that have been undertaken to enhance the blue water capabilities of the Indian Navy. **(150 Words) 10**

ब्लू वाटर क्षमताएँ पद का क्या अर्थ है? इस प्रसंग में भारतीय नौसेना की ब्लू वाटर क्षमताओं का संवर्द्धन करने के लिए किए गए प्रमुख उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Blue water capabilities are the power of forces to operate smoothly on maritime waters along with fleets, arms, technologies. It is considered as strong, when - Navy can protect -

(1) Flagged fleets in trading
(2) Countering piracy operations.
(3) Checking ~~the~~ by surveillience over water regarding anti-national elements.
(4) Operating arms and technologies smoothly signifying water-wak capability.
(5) Ability to operate with navies of other countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Indian Navy has taken following measures—

(1) Participation in Indian Ocean Symposium

(2) Regular exercises in the waters along with neighbour and fleets of super powers (MALABAR exercise)

(3) Training of navy

(4) LEMOA agreement.
- logistical support enhancement

(5) Strengthening - Fleet, naval ships, helicopters etc.

(6) High capable digital surellience over wates using satellite technologies.

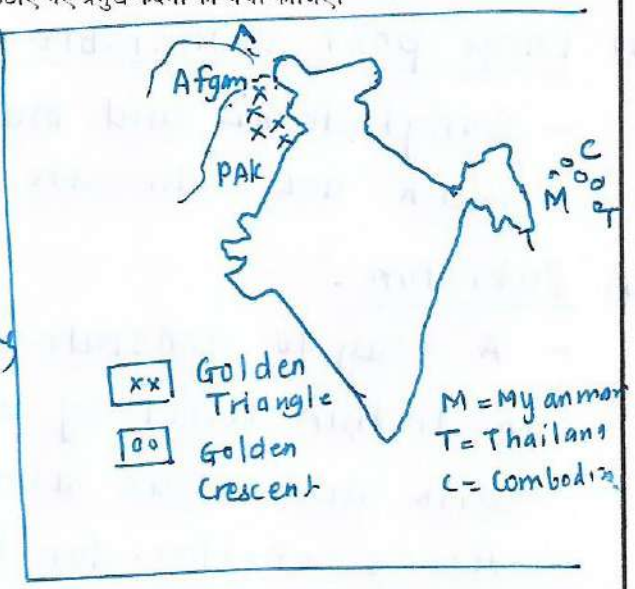
Thus, Indian Navy has been improving its capability independently and aligning with others to operate in wider 'INDO-PACIFIC' region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**10.** Identify the factors that make India vulnerable to drug trafficking? Also discuss the key steps taken to deal with it in our country. **(150 Words) 10**

उन कारकों की पहचान कीजिए जो भारत को ड्रग तस्करी के प्रति सुभेद्य बनाते हैं? साथ ही, हमारे देश में इससे निपटने के लिए उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India has been plagued with the menace of drug trafficking due to various factors -




(1) Geographical -
- Lies between Golden Triangle and Golden crescendent -
  - (Producer of opium, popy)
- peninsular location, helping traffickers to work cross border over maritime theatre

(2) Borders - porous borders at Bangladesh, Nepal helping traffickers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Unstable Kashmir, help for drug movements across

(3) Large poor vulnerable population
- Bangladeshis and Myanmarese youth are vulnerable to traffickers

(4) Pakistan -
- A way to generate instability in Indian territory along with non-state actors
- Hence shelter for traffickers

(5) Demand from youth

(6) Weak borders surveillience
due to - lack of manpower
- lack of digital technologies
- corrupt nexus.

(7) Presence of extremist groups in territory strengthen foothold of drug trafficking (Maoist)

Measures - ① stricter border surveillience
② Collaboration with neighbour countries.
③ Sensitization, awareness of people
④ strengthening laws, strict penalties

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** How do higher global crude oil prices affect the Indian economy? What steps can be taken to gradually insulate India from global oil price volatility in the long term? **(250 Words) 15**

कच्चे तेल की उच्च वैश्विक कीमतें भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? दीर्घावधि में भारत को वैश्विक तेल की अस्थिर कीमतों से सुरक्षित करने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

The policies of OPEC countries have caused the undesirable rise in the global crude oil prices.

India is ~~second~~ one of the largest importer of oil due to high demand and low domestic availability.

The impact of high prices –

(1) Rise in current Account deficit due to high value imports.

(2) The increase in prices of petrol and diesel in the country

(3) The increase in logistic cost leading to increase in commodity prices.

(4) The increase in prices of manufact

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- uring goods affecting the profitability of companies, hence it will impact the industrial growth.

(5) The rise in inflation indices.

(6) The social dissatisfaction due to rising prices.

(7) Reduction in savings and investment due to increase in expenditure over oil.

(8) Energy generation plants will be hampered thus leading to threat to energy security.

(9) Government will recourse to reduce expenditure in social sector to stabilise fiscal health.

Considering there impact, there is need take comprehensive measures for addressing global price volatility.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Domestic efforts -

- Exploration of sedimentary basins for more oil supply
- Private sector encouragement
- In oil exploration.
- Strategic oil reserves (e.g. Mangalore).
- Reducing dependency on oil by push renewable energy sector e.g. National solar mission, ISA.
- Deincentivising automobiles for reducing oil demand
- electric mobility.
- public transportation
- Incentivising companies for enhancing efficiency
- Long term policy design.

(2) International efforts

- Diversifying oil resources - C. Asia
- Importing efficient technologies
- Reducing bills by designing supply chains - pipelines etc.

Thus, India needs to take efforts at various levels

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** Critically discuss the role of private sector in skill development in India in recent years. In this context, what are the measures required to improve oversight as well as financing in the skill development sector?

**(250 Words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में कौशल विकास में निजी क्षेत्रक की भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, कौशल विकास क्षेत्रक में निरीक्षण और साथ ही वित्तीयन में सुधार के लिए कौन-से उपाय आवश्यक हैं?

India is witnessing large workforce entering in the job market at the rate of 10 - 12 million per year. This need to be skilled, reskilled and upskilled to improve employability and quality of human capital.

Role of private sector -

(1) National skill Development mission.
- Inputs provision
- Curriculum framework of skills.
- Identifying skill requirement
- Sectorwise skill recognition

(2) National skill Development Council
- Collaboration of goverment, industry and academia to develop the 'skill programme'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Apprenticeship programmes
- Industries employing the youth for given period of time by utilising government incentives.

(4) BPO Promotion centres
- For upgradation and training in IT and consultancy services.

(5) SHG Network -
- women skilling in small business ventures.

(6) NGOs - Identifying the needy youths and deepening skill programmes.

(7) Private institutions collaborating with industry for training of students.

However, the participation of private sector is not impactful due to -

(1) Limited to small number of sectors - NSDM, NSDC.

(2) MSMEs are not taking part enthusiastically

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) The apprenticeship scheme provides temporary workers, hence no effort to upskill them

(4) Lack of coherence in skill curriculum

(5) No financial incentives

(6) Lack of review mechanism

Measures -

(1) Oversight -
- NSDC to review periodically.
- Research and data inputs
- Institutional mechanism for collaboration among government, private sector

(2) Financing -
- Tax incentives, EPFO contribution
- Extra financing for skill training

(3) - Recognising needs and devolution of funds accordingly.
- SHG, NGOs can be strengthened

Thus, the oversight and finance mechanism will give boost to participation of private sector in skill development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** The e-commerce sector has been booming in India for the last few years. Examine the need for its regulation in light of the recently proposed draft e-commerce policy. Further, identify the challenges that the sector is currently facing. **(250 Words) 15**

ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्रक विगत कुछ वर्षों से भारत में तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। हाल ही में प्रस्तावित ड्राफ्ट ई-कॉमर्स नीति के आलोक में इसके विनियमन की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक द्वारा वर्तमान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां की पहचान कीजिए।

According to, Mid Term Trade Review policy (2015-2020), the e-commerce sector contributes $25B in the Indian economy

e-Commerce ~~bo~~ works according to marketplace model and ~~ago~~ inventory aggregation model

Need of regulation -

(1) There is rising demand from online platforms like Amazon, Flipcart

(2) There is multitude of financial transactions through e-payment and physical payment modes.

(3) The companies are ~~accessir~~ depository of consumer data, hence require the possibility check on privacy regulation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) competition to physical retailers by providing huge discounts on prices, impacting local economies.

(5) There is vast potential of employment generation.

(6) Need to adhere to global standard practices in e-commerce and logistics.

Government of India has come up with e-Commerce policy -

(1) setting up regulator to review -
- followup of laws, rules, norms
- checking the possible monopolies (Flipcart - Walmart mergers

(2) Accountability mechanism

(3) consumer grievance redressal on the line of Consumer Protection Act.

(4) Rationalising taxes and incentives

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

at the backdrop of introduced GST and possible dispute over taxation.

(5) Data security issue

Challenges to sector —

(1) No consistency in demand from consumer. (Rural population do not revisit after ~~on~~ minimal transactions)

(2) Rising fuel prices impacting logistic costs.

(3) Custom and non-tariff barries impacting supply chains.

(4) Last mile digital and transport connectivity

(5) Tax disputes due to ambiguity.

(6) Skilled manpower shortage.

(7) Various clearance and licensing issues.

Thus, there is need to streamline the sector by enacting the laws, regimes, policies and institutions at par with global standards

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** Explaining the importance, highlight the achievements of dairy sector in India. Examine whether over-production is the reason for the problems being faced by the dairy industry. Give some solutions to address the problems. **(250 Words) 15**

भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसकी उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या अति-उत्पादन डेयरी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का कारण है। इन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

Dairy sector in India involves the production of milk and allied products using the largest cattle production available here.

* Importance –

(1) Source of nutritional food (
- Milk as enriched source of protein
- Important for children and women especially

(2) Alternate livelihood opportunity to farmers and rural women.

(3) Boost to milk based industries providing employment opportunities

(4) Success of co-operative sector (AMUL)

(5) Production and industries leading

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to export potential

* Achievements -

(1) A leading example of white revolution under guidance of Vergese Kurian.

(2) Generated purchasing power of rural population

(3) Industrialisation of backward regions

(4) Growth of co-operatives (Maharashtra)

(5) Employment to rural youth, reducing strain on agriculture.

(6) Export revenue.

However, in recent times the sector is suffering from low prices and low demand

Overproduction -

It ~~leads to~~ caused due to increased use of bio-technology, rising demand from urban areas. Hence the higher supply overweighed the demand in due course of time

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Other reasons -

The other factors for worsening of sectors are -

(1) Price regulation by stategovernment for consumer demand.

(2) Declining export demand due to sanitary barrier (Europe)

(3) Adulteration issues

(4) Milk processed products are hugely utilised reducing demand ~~From~~ of pure milk.

(5) Lack of storage in hinterland.

Solutions :-

(1) Pricing rationalisation

(2) Export related measures.

- standardising
- Inspection ~~of~~ and quality redressal.

(3) Strengthening ~~co~~-governance of co-operatives

(4) Incentivising small industries (FPO)

(5) strengthening cold chains.

Thus, the efforts will help to improve the income of milk producers in sustainable manner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** There has been a focus on Textile and Apparels industry in India in recent years. Elaborate the potential of this industry and the challenges that lie in achieving it. What steps have been taken in this regard? **(250 Words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में वस्त्र एवं परिधान उद्योग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इस उद्योग की संभावित क्षमता और उसे हासिल करने में निहित चुनौतियों की सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संबंध में कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Textile and apparels industry have been flourished due to abundant supply cotton, silk and favourable climate conditions in India. The focus has been increased due to large potential of employment generation.

Potential of Industry -

(1) Providing employment of larger population with minimum skills

(2) Way to women empowerment by improving their participation and SHG network.

(3) Demand from foreign market, hence export generating value.

(4) Domestic demand due to rise in population

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) No need of large capital; It can be started with lesser inputs; hence it is way for-
① self employment
② Industrialising remote places
③ regional development.

* Problems / Challenges -

(1) Global competitors - China, Bangladesh, Vietnam

(2) Power supply.

(3) Declining profits due to competition from foreign ~~etc~~ apparels

(4) Credit issues

(5) Scheme devolution not according to designed -

(6) Global trade deadlock ~~ove~~ at WTO over textile policies over standards.

(7) Pollution control measures affecting profitability of sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(8) machineries - old age and low quality

* Steps -

(1) Facilitating the ~~p~~ legal procedures by simplication of registration.

(2) Tax incentives.

(3) Incentives for employing women (recent decision on reduction in EPFO contribution to 8% for women)

(4) Branding of textiles would invoke the demand

(5) Faster decision at WTO over textile by negotiations.

(6) MUDRA, SFURTI yojana for credit and upgradation.

(7) Ensuring power supply without disruption to mills.

(8) ~~Pot~~ Environment related measures to be streamlined in coherent manner. - Guiding over pollution measures

Thus, sector can be evolved as growth engine for the economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**16.** How do transportation corridors in biodiversity rich areas impact the wildlife? Examine the current policy framework in this regard. Also, suggest measures to minimise the negative effects while balancing the need for development. **(250 Words) 15**

जैव विविधता से समृद्ध क्षेत्रों में परिवहन गलियारे वन्य-जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संबंध में वर्तमान नीतिगत ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विकास की आवश्यकता को संतुलित करते समय इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Transportation corridors in the biodiversity rich areas are the connectivity routes -roads, rails etc that cross the national parks, wildlife sanctuaries etc

Impact on wildlife:-

(1) Disturbance due to noise of transportation; ~~ai~~

(2) Air pollution in the region impacting health of wild animals

(3) Disturbing their life cycle.

(4) Obstruction in their commuting routes

(4) Vulnerable to road accidents decline in their population

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Impacting their sexual activities; leading to increase in wilderness and decrease in productivity

(6) Man-animal conflict

(7) Harming the continuity of flora impacting richness of biodiversity

(8) Obstacle to pollination activity

Current policy

Due to necessity of transportation, state governments have come up with solutions like.

(1) Limiting the period of transportation (During night only etc)

(2) Limiting the number of fleet passing through corridor.

(3) CCTV installation and communication for precautionary measures

However this policy has not been successful in assuring

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the peace to wildlife -due to-

(1) Loopholes in policy -
- corruption in forest officials

(2) Non-adherence to rules of time and frequency.

(3) There are rising incidents of deaths of wild animals (e.g. Karnataka Bandipore forest)

* Measures -

(1) Developing alternative routes for transportation.

(2) Stricter implementation of time and frequency rules with the use of technology - satellite navigation etc

(3) Global practices - overland bridges,

(4) Checking on vehicular noise and air pollution

(5) Stricter penalties on accidents

Thus, the corrective measures are need of hour to preserve our rich biodiversity heritage

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**17.** The potential of technology to aid farmers in increasing productivity as well reducing susceptibility to climate change remains underutilized. Identify the reasons for the same and suggest measures to improve technological penetration in agriculture. **(250 Words) 15**

उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कम करने हेतु किसानों की सहायता करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी की क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। इसके कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और कृषि में प्रौद्योगिकी प्रसार में सुधार हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

The technology has improved many sectors of economy - industries, services by improving their efficiency and profitability. It can be employed in agriculture to realise our motive to 'doubling farmers income by 2022'

e.g. Increasing productivity -

- By remote sensing technology, controlling farm devices -
  - pumps, motor, sprinkle irrigation etc.

Reducing susceptibility to climate change

- Weather forecasting and early monitoring.
- prediction of climate to decide about crops cultivation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, the technology has been underutilized due to -

(1) Large ~~a~~ capital amount for initial investment in technology.

(2) ~~Low~~ less agricultural land holding, hence need for customized solutions.

(3) Illiteracy - education and digital

(4) Low penetration of smartphones.

(5) Less input digitized sources -
- Kisan Vikas Kendra are low in number and less equipped to guide farmer

(6) Digital connectivity due to less rural teledensity (72%)

(7) No successful models in Indian subcontinent to follow

(8) Less aversion of private sector to boost the customized agri-cultural solution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures for technological penetration -

(1) Improving the teledensity and digital connectivity in rural areas.

(2) Incentivising agricultural startups (technical) by special funds to provide customized solutions.

(3) Aggregation of data scattered over government, research institutes, weather meterological labs etc over cloud

(4) Educating farmers

(5) Private sector ~~and~~, agricultural universities and research institutions collaboration

(6) Framing policy to guide the state government and stakeholders in this area.

Hence, digital technological penetration would boost the agricultural productivity and resilience

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** What is Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)? Explaining the need of ITS in India, identify the challenges in deploying it. **(250 Words) 15**

कुशल परिवहन व्यवस्था (इंटेलिजेंट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सिस्टम: ITS) क्या है? भारत में ITS की आवश्यकता की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके परिनियोजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Intelligence transportation system is a transportation system based upon the artificial intelligence. and applied with use of robots.

It denotes the use of vast transportation data, real-time processing to regulate the public and freight transportation.

e.g. Geo-tagged fleet with RFID can pass through the local barriers (TOLLS) without ~~hesitati~~ hurdle due to early recognition of paid tolls by used of RFID.

In public transportation system, the flow of public transport

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

can be viewed, ~~seg~~ monitored & controlled and applied till usa end..

e.g. Commuter knowing the location of desirable bus + so that he can move accordingly to station.

Need in India.

(1) The transportation is a major issue and cause for delay to delivery of freight and commuter

(2) Increase in takt time leading to increased cost of logistics.

(3) Harming the profitability of business and productivity of + commuting people

(4) Obstruction in ease of doing business

(5) ~~Con~~ Unnecessary congestions on the roads straining infrastructure (If people would know about the road traffic through technology, they avoid it)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges in deploying -

(1) Need of large digital infrastructure.

(2) standardised tagging system, and other required standards.

(3) Need of apex body to regularise the sector.

(4) No framed policy over intelligence in transportation

(5) Lack of wherence among government backed infrastructure and private infrastructure
(e.g. Tolls are equipped with RFID recognition system)

(6) Lack of bottom-up requirement from industries.

However, the use of intelli-gence deployed by private sector - OLA, UBER can be replicated to realise the automation in transportation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** Explain the concept and significance of Data Localisation. Also discuss its limitations in strengthening law enforcement efforts in the context of Srikrishna Committee report and the draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018. **(250 Words) 15**

डेटा लोकलाइजेशन की अवधारणा और महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, श्रीकृष्णा समिति की रिपोर्ट और ड्राफ्ट पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन बिल, 2018 के संदर्भ में कानून प्रवर्तन प्रयासों को सुदृढ़ करने में इसकी सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data Localisation means that the data to be stored within the national territory from which it originally generated.

Today's globalised world, ~~the~~ many data centres, servers are located in the western countries due to original location of parent companies e.g. Facebook server in California.

Significance.

There is widening demand of data localisation in the context of (1) National sovereignty and security

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(2) Privacy Issues.

(3) Threat of cyber attacks

(4) Possible use of data in foreign policy domains.

The Srikrishna committee Report has come up with draft data protection bill, 2018 which emphasize on localisation of data to be employed by service providers.

In this context, Facebook should employ data server within territory of India for its users in the country.

However, there are limits over data localisation as –

① Adding cost of operation due increase in expenditure over additional infrastructure,

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which may increase price of services.

② Limiting the autonomy of companies doing business here, thus impacting our motive of 'ease of doing'

③ Need for extra data security measures to be facilitated.

④ Necessity of 'data checkposts' to check infringement which seems ~~unde~~ difficult considering connectivity and speed of data

⑤ Need of defined laws over data, protection, ownership, accountability - in formulating regimes

Hence, there is need of wider consultation and acknowledgement of global practices like EU GDPR to evolve strong policy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**20.** What is the link between illegal immigration and national security? In this context, critically discuss the exercise of creating a National Register of Citizens in Assam. **(250 Words) 15**

अवैध आप्रवासन और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मध्य क्या संबंध है? इस संदर्भ में, असम में नागरिकों के राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर को तैयार करने की क़वायद की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Illegal Immigration denotes the cross-border migration without authorization from the host country. It takes place by circum-venting laws at the borders.

Relation with National security -

① Way of human trafficking, drug trafficking, illegal arms movements.

② Terrorist ~~and instr~~ infiltration. in the disguise of poor people.

③ Supporting the anti-nationalist movements (e.g. Insurgency) through ~~sue~~ immigratory supplies of arms, counterfeit currency.

④ Bogus identities, documentation -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- strain on national resources.
- threatening political stability (voting of Bangladeshi in Assam elections)

(5) ~~Inter~~ ethnic, communal conflicts.

(6) Creating law and order problems due to such ~~pro~~ issues

In this context, ~~Assam~~ Indian govern-ment has conducted the exercise of National Register of Citizens (NRC)-

(1) ~~To~~ identify the illegal migrants in Assam.

(2) To rationalize citizenship policies in the region

(3) To channelize the better resource redistribution by identifying the national beneficiaries.

(4) To reduce the conflict among Bangladeshi - Assamese.

(5) To stabilise the political structure by ~~not~~ correcting voters

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, the exercise has been unsuccessful to give better output.

(1) Out of 3.2 crore population, only 40 lac were outside the updated NRC

(2) There are inconsistencies -
- some members of same family have been weeded out
- Need of family root documents which may not be available with eligible people, thus denied their rights.

(3) No decision on what has to be done with ineligible voters -
- deportation or permits etc.

(4) Possibility of fraud documentations and corrupt practices etc.

Yet, the opportunity given through 'claims' and appeal will help to streamline the NRC experiment, Moreover, there is a call to GoI for humanitarian ~~intervention~~ decision over ineligible ones

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1153)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | Trupti Dhodmise | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English | Registration Number | 23528 |
| Center | ONLINE | Date | 17/8/18 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

**1.**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**5.**

**6.**

**All the Best**

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1. Highlighting the issues faced in BOT and EPC models of infrastructure investment, explain how HAM can address these. **(150 words) 10**

अवसंरचना निवेश के BOT एवं EPC मॉडल के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए कि HAM इनका किस प्रकार समाधान कर सकता है।

BOT (Build, Operate and Transfer) and EPC (Engineering, Procurement, construction) are modes of Public-Private partnership investment in infrastructure

Issues faced in BOT & EPC

(1) Contractual disputes between government and contractors

(2) Delay in land & environmental clearances.

(3) Project delays from the ~~non~~ financial issues due to Bank NPAs.

(4) Cost overruns due to delays

(5) Contractor - government official nexus leading to corruption.

(6) Quality issues as sole responsibility on contractor

(7) Lack of professionalism leading to

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worse project management.

(2) Incidences of public agitations while operating phase in BOT eg. toll collection

(4) In EPC model, gap between designs of party and execution of project. due to lack of technological expertise in government

Solutions- Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)

(1) Resolution of lack of capital by viability gap funding by government ~~about~~ 40% from government.

(2) Responsibility of land and ~~govt~~ other clearances on government.

(3) Less burden on banks and financial institutions leading to reduction in NPAs

(4) More cost-effective ~~an~~.

(5) Timely completion of projects.

Thus, HAM resolves the issues faced by BOT and EPC model to certain extent.

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**2.** The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उछाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Investment rate has been declined from 36% (2005) to 33% of 2015.

Reasons -

(1) Twin balance sheet problems of
- Banks and corporate sector.

~~(2)~~ - less avenues ~~as~~ of source & sink of investment.

(2) Global economic weakening position.

(3) Tighter monetary policies of West leading to outflow of FDI, FII

(4) Rising inflation leading to shortening surpluses.

(5) High fiscal deficit leading to poor public investment.

(6) Less attractive investment avenues due to low returns due to slow economic activity of industries

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Steps to revive investment –

(1) IBC code -
- Freeing up the asset for reinvestment. &

(2) Recapitalization of Banks.

(3) Corporate governance reforms suggested by Uday Kotak committee.

(4) Enhancing public investment

(5) Encouraging investment through funds such as ETF, Bharat-22.

(6) Tax & regulatory environment Improvement through -
- GST, Direct tax code.
- Arbitration etc.

(7) Incentives to FDI by FDI reforms in various sectors.

Thus, the investment should be accelerated to achieve the growth rate of 8%.

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**3.** The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent. **(150 words) 10**

औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The formalization of economy is necessary for its sustainability. However, there is unanimity to define it. ~~Som~~ Various ways to define → ① Tax net. (~~8~~ 13% in formal)

② Social security
- EPFO data (12% in EPFO)
- ESIC data (1% in ESIC)

Moreover that, some entities are ~~e~~ in tax net but not in EPFO/ESIC due to different criteria applied to it.

Criteria

GST – Entity of Turnover less than 20 Lac are outside the tax net.

EPFO – Mandatory for the entity with ~~wo~~ more than 20 workers less than 15000 salary/month.

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ESIC - Mandatory for entity with more than 10 workers less than 21000 salary/month.

Steps taken by Government -

(1) NITI Aayog emphasizing on framing out universal criteria by universal identification number.
( GST is given more weightage)

(2) Linking PAN-CIN, PAN-DIN to ~~avoid~~ address the loopholes so that no entity will ~~ta~~ escape.

(3) Referring global standards to chalk out the formalization.

The identification of formal sector is necessary to bring the reforms in ~~unorgar~~ informal sector to benefit economy as whole.

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4. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problems. Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the the limitations of the MSP regime.**(150 words) 10**

फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Minimum Support Price (MSP) is the price of crop declared by government at the start of season. It ensures the farmer the minimum returns for his produce after harvest at market.

Though it was designed to save farmer from ~~supply~~ shock of prices, it led to -

(1) Burden on exchequer. widening Fiscal deficit

(2) Less competition in agricultural sector.

(3) No incentive for innovation or productivity harming the food security.

(4) A tool in the hand of rich farmers to negotiate, thus

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became political fashion

(5) It did not address the issues of debt crisis, suicides, post harvest losses (at Rs 96000 cr/year) or climate change impact.

(6) Disguised unemployment and agitations for reservations.

Measures -

(1) Rather than price & other subsidy, per hectare subsidy can be given
& e.g. Telangana Rayata Bandhu scheme

(2) Strengthening market structure -
- Gramin Haats, e-NAM.

(3) Addressing harvest losses - SAMPADA scheme

(4) Increasing penetration of Insurance
PMFBY.

(5) Emphasis on 'income' approach.
- alternate livelihood programmes

(6) Productivity approach.

Thus, agriculture sector needs structural transformation through innovative ideas & strong political will

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands. **(150 words) 10**

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिश्र (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधिकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India's rising population & urbanisation along increasing aspirations of standard of living demands the energy in higher quantity in future.

Nation's energy-mix determined by

(1) Availability of domestic sources
- coal, oil, gas (conventional)
- solar, wind, biomass (non-conventional)

(2) Availability of cheaper external sources
- Oil from gulf countries
- Natural gas from Iran.
- Palm oil from south east asian countries.
- Nuclear fuel from Canada, Australia

(3) Availability of technology

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- for extraction & refining.

(4) Cost efficient technology
- according to ~~source of~~ region of sources and available technology.
- e.g. coal extraction is not cost-efficient.

(5) Public support - extraction, acquisition etc

* Need for diversification -

(1) Global supply chain disruptions
- Insecurity in gulf regions
- price policy of OPEC.
- geopolitics around choke points

(2) depleting resources (conventional)
- As one study, coal sources are sufficient only for 65 years.

(3) conventional energy resources create more pollution, deforestation & harm to ecology.

(4) Cost-efficiency in case of widening CAD and FD.

(5) Usage of forgotten non-conventional resources - solar, wind, etc.



Hence, Addressing the energy demand is

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**6.** Air quality in Indian households, especially in rural areas, is lethal due to a number of factors. In this context, highlighting the challenges faced in improving indoor air quality, enumerate the measures that can be taken to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय घरों में, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, वायु की गुणवत्ता कई कारकों से प्राणघातक है। इस संदर्भ में, घरों के भीतर वायु की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए उनसे निपटने हेतु अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Household Air Pollution (HAP) has become one of the top five reasons of mortality and morbidity in India (WHO)

It is lethal due to -

(1) Polluting air by conventional resources coal, wood ~~&~~ as fuel for ~~food~~ cooking.

- threatening health of women and children specially.

(2) In urban areas, the air quality hampered due to outdoor polluted air entering houses.

(3) Pollution is also due to -

- loose soil ~~by~~ plus deforestation.
- compact housing structure in urban areas.

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Challenges -

(1) No availability of ~~af~~ alternative affordable resources. — LPG.

(2) Lack of marketing network of gas companies in hinterland.

(3) No incentives to suppliers

(4) socially accepted duty of women to collect firewood which is free

(5) ~~and~~ fear of safety issue of gas cylinders

Measures taken -

(1) UJJWALA yojana
- 8 crore LPG connections with subsidised rates ~~to~~ of refuelling

(2) DDGJY, SAUBHAGYA -
- Universal electrification to avoid pollution due kerosene lanterns.

(3) PAHAL (DBT) - Benefit (targetted)

(4) Cross subsidization ('Give it up' campaign)

Thus, the comprehensive approach has been adopted by Government to address issue

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**7.** Highlight the characteristics and applications of Cyber Physical systems. Also, enumerate the various objectives of the Cyber Physical Systems programme recently launched by the government. **(150 words) 10**

साइबर भौतिक प्रणालियों (साइबर फिजिकल सिस्टम) की विशेषताओं और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा आरंभ किए गए साइबर भौतिक प्रणाली कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Cyber physical systems is the system made up of ~~th~~ physical things connected by cyber networks.

Characteristics

(1) It is ~~co~~ hybrid system of real things and virtual cyber space

(2) flow of information among both.

(3) work according to programmed software code.

(4) Need less human interface.

(5) Controlled by the feed backs through sensors and triggers etc.

e.g. controlling home appliances through mobile application

x Applications -

(1) Household application (as explained)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Industrial applications
— Complex activities
e.g Internet of things.

(3) Controlling of automobiles,

(4) Defence sector - controlling weapons, defence ~~ass~~ in real time according to inputs

(5) Agriculture - controlling pumps, electricity, irrigation according to software.

Objectives of programmes -

① To enhance the productivity of economic sectors,

② To increase resource efficiency.

③ Better targetting of services through automatic flow of ~~so~~resources

④ enhancing the per capita input and output both.

⑤ Integrating into target of economic growth s.y. in future.

⑥ Infuse the innovational spirit

⑦ Harnessing Demographic dividend by digitalization

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**8.** India needs to collaborate and participate in international scientific projects in order to place itself as a major player in cutting edge research. Discuss in the light of ongoing global mega science projects. **(150 words) 10**

कटिंग एज रिसर्च में स्वयं को एक प्रमुख प्रतिभागी के रूप में स्थापित करने हेतु भारत को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक परियोजनाओं (इंटरनेशनल साइंटिफिक प्रोजेक्ट्स) में सहयोग करने और भाग लेने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान में वैश्विक स्तर पर जारी मेगा साइंस प्रोजेक्ट्स के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

India has proved its capability by leading nuclear science, space and defence projects.

However its collaboration with international actors is not at par. The global environment is changing & transcending the cutting edge research in 3D printing, Artificial intelligence, quantum computing, Internet of things, nanotechnology, blockchain technology etc.

To align our scientific growth and harness its economic potential India needs to align ~~its to~~ with other by collaborating & participating in ~~ma~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

global research such as global mega science projects.

e.g. (A) Astronomy & Astrophysics -

- LIGO group -
- LHC of CERN project.
- ~~G~~ POLAR project.
- GROWTH (India is participant.

(B) Human Genome Project 2.0.

(C) International space station.

The participation will give India know how & expertise in new researches, economic benefits as well as strengthening its clout in global scientific diplomacy

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**9.** Deployment of central armed forces in states has been a contentious issue. Mention the issues involved and suggest some remedial measures.

**(150 words) 10**

राज्यों में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र बलों की तैनाती एक विवादास्पद मुद्दा रहा है। इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए और कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The federal provisions of Indian constitution & allows Centre to deploy its forces in the states for internal security and law & order.

Issues involved -

(a) Political -
- States view its as an encroachment
- disturbing federal balance.

(b) Economic
- Double burden on state exchequer.
- straddling economic activity

(c) Social -
- Allegation of human right violations in the tense area by central forces.

(d) Administrative -
- weakening hold of state's admi-
- nistration over the area.

(e)

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Remedial Measures -

(1) Assuring previous consultation and concurrence with state government before deployment.

(2) If governor has recommended, then take review by committee

(3) Use with prudence ~~and~~ in extent situation

(4) Use as a support to state's law ~~& order~~ enforcement agencies, not as replacement.

(5) Formulating guidelines for deployment of armed forces by discussing in the Inter-state council.

Thus, the deployment of armed forces should be used sparingly, ~~in~~ taking into state's autonomy in account.

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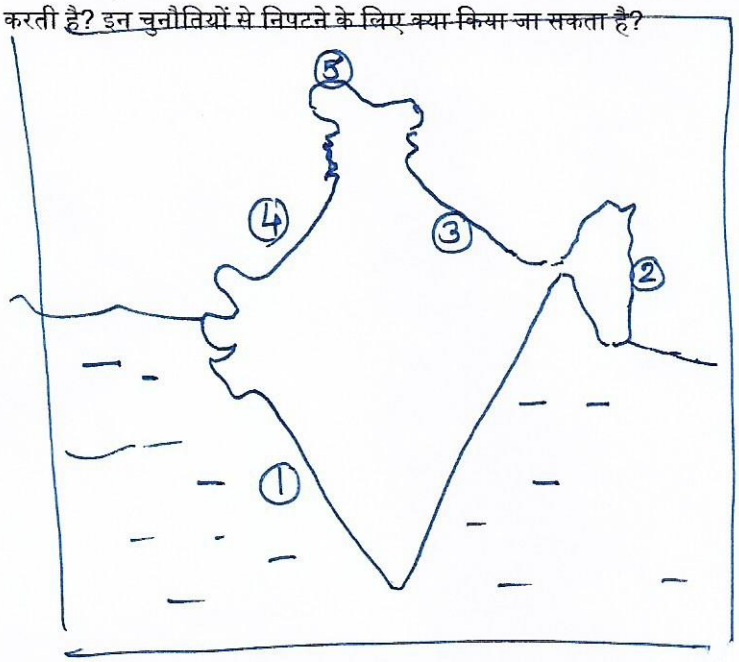
**10.** In what ways does the physiography of India pose a challenge to its counter-terrorism efforts? What can be done to deal with these challenges? **(150 words) 10**

भारत की भूआकृति किस प्रकार इसके आतंकवाद विरोधी प्रयासों के समक्ष एक चुनौती प्रस्तुत करती है? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?




① Large coastline - led to easy access to terrorist to due to difficulty in surveillence of 7500 km coastline.

② Hilly border area of Northeast
- provide shelter to extremist.
- difficult terrain led to logistic challenge for security forces.

③ Open Terai Region -
- Open border and plains easy cross-borders movements of terrorist and funding channels

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Desert borders and plain borders
- ~~a~~ large tunnel digging activity of terrorists to enter people, goods, drugs etc.

⑤ Kashmir Valley
- Difficult terrain led to high cost for security and personnels.

Solutions-

(1) Using technology -
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Drones. to surveillence of border
- Lases beams to signal infiltrations.

(2) Satellites
- Imaging for data collection and intelligence

(3) Strengthening traditional ways
- Border fencing.
- setting up check posts.

(4) For coastline surveillence
- Technology upgradation

(5) Taking up local intelligence in all areas e.g. fishermen intelligence at coast



Thus, India needs to deploy Comprehensive Integrated Border Management systems (CIBMS)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** Enhancing private infrastructure spending and revival of stalled projects is critical to the success of Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. Also enumerate measures taken by the government to revive stalled projects on National Highways. **(250 words) 15**

निजी अवसंरचना व्यय में वृद्धि एवं अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं का पुनरुद्धार भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता हेतु महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से संबद्ध अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं के पुनरुद्धार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Bharatmala Pariyojana is an ambitious road infrastructure flagship programme for government of India.

However, the various projects under it is facing issues due to -

1. Land acquisition issues
2. Bank NPAs -
3. delay & cost overruns.
4. Poor multiagency coordination - - centre, state & other bodies
5. Lack of funding due to less budgetary support.

Hence, the project needs to be revived by -

1. Non budgetary support through private spending from private

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investments and ~~issuing b~~ raising funds from bond market

② Reviving stalled projects by faster clearances, resolving disputes, strong multiagency coordination.

Benefits - (1) Greater connectivity will lead to sustainable economic growth by faster movement of goods & people.

(2) Better delivery of services.

(3) Strong economic integration

Government has come up with various measures to boost the programme-

① Budgetary support (FY 2018-19) about 1.21 lac crore.

② Implementing the HAM model

③ & Land acquisition ordinance.

④ Recapitalization of Banks for credit

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⑤ Overviewing daily target of road construction.

⑥ Ensuring cooperative federalism through NITI Ayog for better implementation of Bharatmala Pariyojana.

Thus, the expedition of this flagship scheme will enhance the density of roads and ensure last mile connectivity.

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**12.** In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. **(250 words) 15**

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

NPAs are non-performing assets of banks due to nonpayment of principles & interest over stipulated time while frauds take place by leaking the finance resources using loopholes of ~~system~~ banking system.

Currently, Scheduled commercial Banks and public sector banks constitute 10.2% and 13.5% NPAs respectively.

While the PNB fraud led to 9000 Cr. loss to exchequer.

Reasons.

(1) Loopholes existing in the regulation.

eg. No linking of CBS to SWIFT led to PNB fraud.

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(2) No stringent measure to address the non payment by recovery or attaching properties.

(3) Banks ignore NPA in fear of loss of customers due to competition.

(4) Information asymmetry, as RBI could not analyze the risk earlier.

(5) Long judicial procedure

(6) Stress balance sheets of industries due to ~~struct~~ economic shocks.

To address the health issue of balance sheets of banks and corporate sector, government has enacted IBC code, 2016.

Significance of IBC -

(1) Insolvency procedure has been mandated to complete in given stipulated time i.e. 180 days for DRT & NCLT.

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(2) Provision of insolvency professional for better inputs & expertise ~~in~~ for the procedure

(3) Clear order of precedence while resolution, culminating into reduction in further disputes.

(4) Insolvency can be invoked by debtor as well as creditors.

Benefits.

(1) Early resolution over NPA by asset liquidation of companies.

(2) Less judicial disputes.

(3) Relief to creditors ~~and~~

(4) Banks & financial institution will be encouraged for further credit disbursal

(5) Resolution of 'EXIT' problem for companies.

Thus, the IBC code will strive to improve Ease of Business index by addressing the issue of NPAs and contract enforcement

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**13.** Highlight the importance of MSME sector in India's economy. Also, identifying the challenges, suggest some policy recommendations to ensure their sustenance and competitive growth. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में MSME क्षेत्रक के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चुनौतियों की पहचान करते हुए उन्हें संपोषित करने और उनके प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ नीतिगत अनुशंसाओं का सुझाव दीजिए।

According to one estimate, MSMEs comprise of 99% of total companies in Indian economy.

Importance.

(1) Over 635 lac MSMEs provide an employment to over 11.10 crore people.

(2) Supporting the business value chain and large enterprises.

(3) Widening tax base of government.

(4) Employment over rural areas have been spread due to MSMEs.

(5) Boost to the economy as a whole.

(6) Diversity in economy and leading to competitiveness

(7) Skilling of new entered workforce largely done by MSMEs.

However, MSMEs are facing

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following challenges.

(1) Credit – ~~tow~~ short cycle of credit repayment i.e. 90 days
- access and affordable credit
- hesitation of banks & financial institution due to absence of credit rating & collateral.

(2) Low capital investment –
- lack of own land, vulnerable to multiple evictions.

(3) ~~con~~ discontinuous supply of energy-electricity. and resources such as water

(4) Stringent labour laws.

(5) Dependence on large enterprises for sustenance.

(6) Lack of expertise.
- Mostly family run business.

Policy recommendations

(1) Access to credit & capital –
- MUDRA, stand-up India scheme.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Benefit in taxes -
- Corporate tax rate lowered to 25%. for MSMEs of Turnover less than 50 crore.

(3) Trade policy (Mid term review)
- ~~bus~~ Packages for ~~of~~ textile & leather sector.

(4) Availing to undisturbed input tax credit due to GST.

(5) Labour code in 4 simpler forms by subsuming 38 labour laws.

(6) IBC code 2016 - early resolutions

(7) start up India hub = guidance & expertise.

(8) start up fund of funds -
Considering the potential of MSMEs, government is ~~thin~~ viewing for fixed-term employment scheme which will harness more economic potential from sector.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** Going forward, the allied sectors will play a critical role in increasing the resilience and improving economic returns in agriculture. Discuss.

**(250 words) 15**

आगामी समय में, संबद्ध क्षेत्रक कृषि में लचीलापन बढ़ाने एवं आर्थिक प्रतिफल में सुधार लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Agriculture sector has been victim of vagaries of nature and failed public policies. Considering the dependence of 50% of population, over agriculture, the approach should be enhanced to 'agriculture plus' by focusing on allied sectors such as- food processing, animal husbandary, farm solar production, biomass production etc.

Agriculture is prone to –

(1) ~~supp~~ Price shocks making farmers prone to poverty

(2) Wastage of farm products. (around 40%)

(3) Debt crisis

(4) Climate change impact.

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The resilience ~~can be~~ and improving economic returns of agriculture can be improved by -

(1) Climate smart agriculture -

- Water ~~tolerant~~ distress tolerant crops - millets, pulses
- drip/sprinkler irrigation.

(2) Solar farm production - KUSUM yojana.

~~(3) Rearing the~~

- energy production - for pumps.
- extra energy selling = source of income.

(3) Animal husbandary -

- National Gokul mission.
- alternative livelihood income. (milk, meat, eggs)
- source of biomass energy.

(4) Food processing industries

- Cluster based approach.
- small set ups for food processing (primary) at farm gates

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Food producer organisation through SAMPADA Yojana.
- leading to reducing the ~~sho~~ food wastage and earning more income.

(5) Collaborating with agri-tech startups

- For better marketing
- expertise -
- contract forming

~~Thus~~, The allied sector will help farmers to -

① to gain ~~al mor~~ alternate incomes

② employment opportunities in the backdrop of disguised unemployment

③ strengthening agriculture itself.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. **(250 words) 15**

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Seed replacement rate is the rate at which certified seeds are being used by farmers for producing next generation of crops over farm-grown seeds.

The better the seed replacement rate, the better assurance of ~~of~~ more and qualitative yield.

(A) Breeder Seeds -

The seeds which are produced by the research institutions ~~to~~ with better qualitative inputs.

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(b) Foundation seeds -

The seeds which are utilised by the companies to produce certified seeds. These seeds are the monopoly of seed companies.

(c) Certified seeds

Seeds which are produced by companies and authorized by the competent authority to sell in the market for cultivation.

Major policy initiatives

(1) Seed village concept.

- promoting farmers to preserve their developed seeds and aligning ~~wi~~ with IPR act.
- promotion of using certified seeds in the farms.

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(2) R & D expenditure for better quality of seeds

(3) Incentives to seed companies for production and marketing of certified seeds.

(4) sensitization & training of farmers through extension services.

Considering the vast requirement of food in future, farmers need to go for better seed replacement rate which will also give them better income by good harvest

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**16.** While overcrowding in public places cannot be wished away in India, what we need are better infrastructure and more effective crowd-control measures. Comment. Also, briefly enumerate NDMA guidelines for crowd management. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारत में सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ को कम नहीं किया जा सकता है, तथापि हमें बेहतर अवसंरचना और अधिक प्रभावी भीड़-नियंत्रण उपायों की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भीड़ प्रबंधन के लिए NDMA के दिशानिर्देशों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India is a country where people loves to gather over various occasions such as - festivals, religious gatherings, political campaigns etc.

The overcrowding take place during these event may get uncontrolled if proper measures are not taken such as stampedes, ~~fire vulnerability~~ vulnerability to fire or structural collapse. It leads to -

(1) Loss of lives and property

(2) Challenge to law & order situation

(3) May culminate to social instabi-
-lity over fragile issues such as religion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Better infrastructure & Better crowd management will lead to –

(1) Safety of people.

(2) timely availability of shelter. and response mechanism in case of mishap.

(3) Peaceful occurences of events.

(4) Avoiding ~~to~~ the economic losses.

NDMA guidelines –

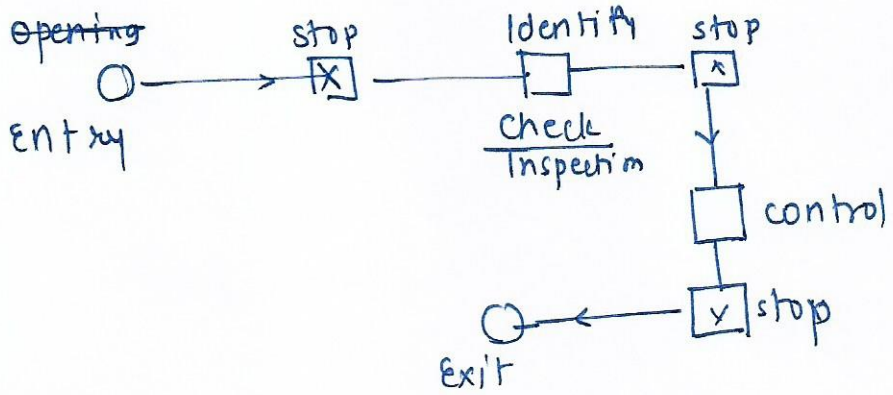
(1) preparedness, plans –

- Mapping of places –
  - crowding area.
  - entry/exit points.
  - ~~extra entry~~ e
  - emergency exits.
- responsibility ~~atto~~ assignment to various ~~state~~ govt agencies –
  - police, district administration etc
- sign boards, information dissemination at various places

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Controlling crowd -

- By a certain lots - i.e. discontinuous.
- identification measures if required.
- seperate lines of women, children & aged.




(3) ~~con~~ Ready contigency plans in case of mishaps -

- ambulance.
- fire brigade etc.
- plan for response & rescue operations.

Indian governments require strong mechanism for crowd management by identification of risk zones to assure security of people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**17.** Processing and safe disposal of garbage must replace the current model of landfills in order to transform our cities to being 'smart'. Elucidate. In this context, analyse the reasons for failure of waste management policies in India. **(250 words) 15**

हमारे शहरों को 'स्मार्ट' बनाने के लिए भूमिभराव (लैंडफिल) के वर्तमान मॉडल को अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण और सुरक्षित निपटान से प्रतिस्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नीतियों की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

According to ~~The~~ World Bank estimation, by 2050, 600 million people will be living in Indian cities. The growing urbanisation would lead to rising stress on waste management structures

Currently, the garbage is gathered across the cities and thrown over the landfills - which have led to problems of -

(1) Insanitation in nearby areas -
- health problems due to growth of ~~mi~~ harmful microbes.
- dengue, chickengunya epidemics in cities.

(2) Water impurities have been on rise.

(3) Incineration of waste on landfills

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

leading to pollution and toxic gases.

(4) Harming the ecological landscape

(5) Rising conflicts among the cities and nearby rural areas over land fill issues.

The processing & safe disposal of garbage will yield more ~~result~~ & beneficial results-

① Segreggation give opportunities of recycle and reuse.

② Avoid the harmful elements ~~to~~ entering in environment - electronic waste, plastic etc.

③ Measures can be taken for safe disposal of harmful substances.

④ Opportunity of energy production from segreggated biomass - compost, natural gas.

⑤ Extra source of energy and paving way to sustainable existence.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Failure of waste management policies -

① Lack of political will in the urban governance.

② Urban bodies & lack financial mechanism for carrying out waste processing and similar projects.

③ No ~~b~~ bottom-up approach -
- no initiatives from residents and civil society.
- 'Not in my backyard' approach.

④ Landfill policies have been ~~ignored~~ continued at the cost of health of nearby people. &
- No alternate lands

⑤ No rules, laws, made accordingly as subject is transferred to ULBs via 12th schedule., ~~Th~~

⑥ Ignorance by state & Central governments, more emphasis on rural developments.

Thus, there is need of course correction and strong initiatives for better waste mgmt policies to make cities smart.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** What do you understand by TRIPS plus provisions being advocated by developed countries outside the WTO based TRIPS agreement? Do you think India should show some flexibility and incorporate certain TRIPS plus provisions in its IPR regime? **(250 words) 15**

विकसित देशों द्वारा WTO आधारित ट्रिप्स (TRIPS) समझौते से बाहर अनुशंसित किए जा रहे ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आपके विचार से भारत को कुछ लचीलापन दिखाना चाहिए एवं अपनी IPR व्यवस्था में कुछ ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों का समावेश करना चाहिए?

TRIPS is the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights in WTO framework. It emphasise on protection of patents, GIs, trademarks, etc IPRs in the host countries. At the same time, it allows some flexibility in norms according to needs of develo-ping countries.

e.g. India's patent regime - Product patent over process patent

TRIPS plus approach is appren-ended by developed countries to give protection to their IPs from the flexibilities enjoyed by developing countries in WTO regime.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

For example, India could manufacture the cheaper drugs due to such flexib-ilities and these generic drugs provide health security to India as well as other poorer countries.

But if, we recourse to TRIPS plus approach, then following of patent norms would be strict. In above example, due to IPR mono-poly of developed countries, the drugs would be costly and hence unaffordable to large poor population.

However, the developed countries allege that ~~such~~ WTO flexibilities have benefitted Indian pharmaceutical companies at large and hence want other TRIPS plus approach through extra WTO regimes such as TPP, TIPP etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Considering the aggressive posture of developed countries, India needs to balance its interests according to needs of poor population.

While assesing the health security of people, India should stand by the flexibilities. At the same time, the negotiations should be carried out with developed countries to resolve through other mechanisms such as ceilings, quota or national treatment clause etc.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** The UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) has pitched for the need of an integrated approach in order to address the difficulties in preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting Transnational Organised Crimes (TOC). Elaborating on these difficulties, discuss how an integrated approach can help in tackling TOCs. **(250 words) 15**

पार-राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराधों (ट्रांसनेशनल ऑर्गनाइज्ड क्राइम्स: TOCs) को रोकने, पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजित करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों से निपटने के लिए UNODC (यूनाइटेड नेशंस ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग एंड क्राइम्स) ने एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन कठिनाइयों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस तरह एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण से TOCs से निपटने में सहायता मिल सकती है।

Transnational Organised Crimes are the syndicate of criminals across the national borders carrying out the drug trafficking, human trafficking, smuggling of goods, ammunition, counterfeit currency etc.

UNODC has pitched to curb the TOC network to stop the drug trafficking and its funding as well as spill-overs effect in strengthening the terrorist and anti national activities

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Difficulties -

(1) In Preventing -

- Large network of people, information
- state support.
- different laws & regimes.
- unanimity over recreational use of drugs.

(2) In detecting

- ~~com~~ Poor border surveillence.
- Lack of intra-governmental, intra-agency coordination.
- newer ways of execution
- modes of transaction - digital, hawala, cryptocurrency.

(3) Investigation is failed due to -

- lack of consensus over the definitions, substances used.
- different laws & rules, coordination issue.

(4) Prosecution -

- Transnational crime necessitates

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the globally accepted norms, rules, regulation.

Need of integrated approach -

(1) Intergovernmental coordination
- strengthen information network.
- pooling of resources.
- boosting border surveillience.

(2) States will be compelled to push harder over the criminals and engaged actors.

(3) Confusion over the identification of substances, definitions ~~of no~~ will be solved.

(4) Use of ICT to crackdown the cyber network require the notion of pooled sovereignty.

(5) ~~G~~ Cooperation of global civil society for sensitization and awareness rehabilitation actions.

Thus, global challenges can be



~~solved~~ addressed through the global concerted action in-

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aggravating the Red movement.

They threatened the internal security to revolt against the Indian state by disrupting the developmental structure of the region. Thus, the region is far behind in the HDI indicators.

The government has come up with holistic agenda by simultaneous implementation over Security, Development, Governance. through 'SAMADHAN' agenda

(A) Security -

- Choking up the funding of maoists
- strengthening the capacity & capability of forces.
- Security to government infrastructure and government agencies in the region
- Communication network

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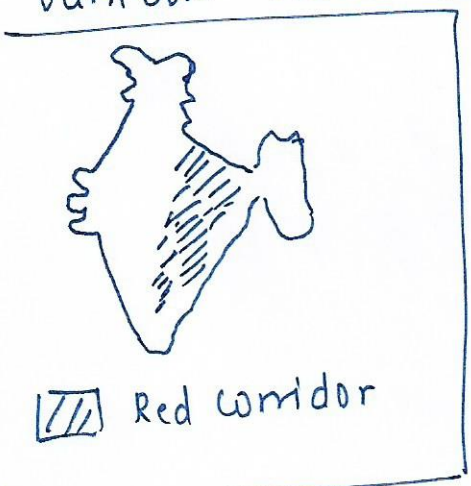
**20.** The Government has adopted a holistic approach built around simultaneous implementation of a security agenda, developmental activities and promotion of good governance to address the Left Wing Extremism in India. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

सरकार ने भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (लेफ्ट विंग एक्सट्रीमिज़म) से निपटने के लिए सुरक्षा एजेंडे, विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों और सुशासन के प्रचार-प्रसार के समकालिक कार्यान्वयन के चारों ओर निर्मित एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Left Wing extremism is radical violent movement that have challenged the Indian state for more than four decades and spread out through various states known as 'Red Corridor'




The overdue sustenance of the movement has been due to the faults in governance structure, development in the region.

The issue of land acquisition and forest policies led to alienation of tribal population and

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(B) Development -

- 'Nayi Roshni" scheme
- Mainstreaming of surrendered naxalites -
- Pushing developmental infrastructure hard in the region - schools, PHCs etc
- Delivering the benefits of social schemes - food, housing etc.

(C) Governance -

- PESA and FRA act implementation.
- Strengthening the governance, administration by special initiatives
- NITI Aayog - TAD scheme give more weightage to 35 LWE districts in agenda

Thus, the holistic approach will help to adress the extremist issue having multidimensional facets